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C. D. SPIVAK, M. D.,

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CORRECTION.

The author of the biographical sketch of Dr. Wm. Browning (Vol. IV., No. 1, page 46, top) is not James MacFarlane, but James MacFarlane Winfield.

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MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

"For Libraries are the standing armies of civilization." O. W. Holmes.

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WORKING LIBRARIES IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF MEDICIME.

No matter how good the facilities offered by the public medical library, every practicing physician or surgeon must keep some books of his own. Some that will be as accessible as his instruments of diagnosis. or his case records and as completely at his command. The selections may be to some extent a matter of individual taste, yet the principles upon which they should be made will be better understood when discussed and illustrated from the standpoints of several who have worked out, in different directions, the problem for themselves.

In the next number of MEDICAL LIBRARIES, therefore, we will begin a series of such papers, Among the earlier of the series will be: "A Working Library of Internal Medicine," by Wm. Osler of Baltimore; "A working Library in Ophthalmology," by Edward Jackson of Denver; "A Working Library of Otology," by Chas. H. Burnett of Philadelphia, "A Working Library in Climatology" by Dr. S. E. Solly of Colorado Springs, and others now being arranged for upon Surgery, Gynecology, Dermatology, etc. Nor will the special needs of the general practitioner or the country doctor be neglected.

FROM TITLE-PAGES TO PAGE-TITLES.

It is probable that the earliest *written* books had no title pages at all, and one had to read the book in order to know of what it treated. The introduction of the **"title page"** was the starting point in the evolution of time saving devices in the art of book-making. The **"heading of chapters"** was the next step, and was followed by

the "**table of contents.**" The "**index**" was adopted slowly and reluctantly. Both authors and publishers considered the index as superflous. The former did not care to waste time upon compiling it, and the latter did not wish to go to the expense of publishing a few extra pages. The reading public, however, has soon found out the value of an index, both as an educational factor and as a time-saving contrivance, and it looked for the index in the book. The authors and publishers had to give in. Nowadays a book without an index is a thing of the past, although a book with a good index in still of rare occurence.

Having secured the blessings of the title page, chapter headings, table of contents and index, the reader became bolder and more exacting in his demands.

When a book is opened at random, the reader wishes to know at a glance what subject is being treated on that particular page. To supply such a demand, **page titles** came into existence. They have their story; they too, went through various stages of evolutionary growth.

In looking over old folios one meets with the following curious fact, each page ends with one word printed in a separate line at the right side. Each following page begins with the same word. In other words, the last word of the page is repeated on the next page. The only tenable explanation of this curiosity is that in the pre-Guttenberg times the pages of the manuscripts were not numbered, and in order that the author or copyist might be enabled to put the pages in order, it was necessary to repeat the last word of each page on the succeeding one. I do not know whether the pages of the earliest printed books were numbered or not, but even if they were, the printer unconsciously following the custom sanctioned by ages, set up the last word of each page twice. Numbering the pages was probably the first step of progress. That one might know the title of abook even when the title page is gone it was deemed necessary to have the title of the book upon each page, a relic of barbarism still retained by out-of-date publishers. Later, the title of the book appeared only upon the left hand page, and the title of the chapter on the right hand page. The more progressive authors and publishers have discarded altogether the title of the book upon the pages, but instead, have moved the title of the chapter to the left-hand page, and the right-hand page indicates the subtitles of the chapter, or the contents of the page. The up-to-date editors and publishers have discarded also the chapter title, and both pages bear titles indicative of their respective contents. In case a new subject begins at the middle or end of a page, it is customary that the page should bear the title of the new article. If the new article begins on the

right hand page, the subject of the preceding article can be found out by glancing at the title of the left-hand page. Should, however, the new article begin on the left hand page, then, if one wishes to know the contents of the preceding article, the page must be turned over from left to right.

Dr. Edward Jackson., in his book "Diseases of the Eye," published by W. B. Saunders Philadelphia, 1900, has broken loose from "young traditions," and has adopted a **novel method of page-titles** to which we wish to call the attention of authors, editors and publishers. Let us examine, for instance, Chapter VII. The chapter bears the heading: "Errors of Refraction, Cylindrical Lenses, and the Wearing of Glasses." The first article is on "Presbyopia" which contains the following subdivisions: "Symtoms," "Diagnosis," "Treatment," and "Prognosis." The next article is on "Hyperopia." The first article begins at the head of page 144 and ends about the middle of page 147. Page 144 bears the title of "Presbyopia," page 145, "Errors of Refraction." Since the subject of "Symptom," "Diagnosis" and "treatment" are discussed upon these two pages, these words are printed in black face type. Any one therefore opening the book can at a glance tell all that the two pages contain: Errors of refraction, presbyopia, symptoms, diagnosis and treatments. Page 146 which contains the subject of treatment is headed "Treatment," and in order that the reader may find out without being obliged to turn the page backwards, to what disease the treatment is referred to, page 147 is headed "Presbyopia." Since the new article on "Hyperopia" which begins at about the middle of the page bears its own title in pica, it does not need to be repeated at the head of the page. One can, therefore, find out at a glance what pages 146 and 147 contain—the treatment and prognosis of Presbyopia and the definition of Hyperopia. In a word, the page titles are so ingeniously chosen and so skillfully arranged that no matter at what page you open the book, you know just exactly "where you are." In order to give an object lesson of this system of page-titles, we ask the reader to study the titles of this issue of MEDICAL LIBRARIES and compare them with the page-titles of any book or periodical. We have no doubt that a few minutes of comparative study will be sufficient to convince all literary workers of the efficiency of Dr. Jackson's *fin-de-siecle* method of page-titles.

"Springtown on the Pike."

The *Bookman* for March contains the initial installment of a serial story with the above title from the pen of Prof. John Uri Lloyd which promises to be *the* book of 1900. Prof. Lloyd is well know as a literateur. We have the pleasure of introducing him to our readers as a friend of medical libraries and MEDICAL LIBRARIES. He is the founder of the Lloyd Museum and Library, Cincinnati, O., a sketch of which will appear shortly in MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

Sketches of Medical Libraries.

XIII.

THE LIBRARY OF THE MANCHESTER MEDICAL SOCIETY, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

By CHARLES J. CULLINGSWORTH, M. D., Honorary Librarian.

The Manchester Medical Society was established, in the year 1834, "to provide for the medical profession of Manchester and the neighbourhood a library and a reading-room, where the members can consult the works of the standard writers on medicine as well as the medical journals and periodicals." The late Dr. Hull was its first president, and two of its most active promoters were Messrs. Catlow and Walker. A number of books were given, and these formed the nucleus of the present library. The following are some of the names which appear upon the roll of these earliest benefactors:—Dr. Ashton, Dr. Banks, Dr. S. A. Bardsley, Sir James L. Bardsley, Dr. Hull, R. T. Hunt, Esq., Dr. Radford, and John Windsor, Esq. In the following year a catalogue was compiled which showed the Society to be in possession of 1075 volumes and pamphlets. The Society took up its quarters in the Royal Institution in 1845, and ten years afterwards had made so little advance in popularity that its income for the year 1854 was only $70 9s. At this juncture negotiations were entered into with the council of the Royal Institution which ended in the Society becoming a section of the Institution, the library being handed over in trust for the Society.

The committee for the year 1856 reported the finances of the Society to be still in an unsatisfactory state. At this critical period in its history it is scarcely too much to say that the Society was saved from dissolution by the praiseworthy activity of its honorary secretary, Dr. Crompton. In May, 1857, 2558 volumes and pamphlets were entered in the stock book. In that year Mr. Thomas Windsor undertook the examination of the whole of the books in the library, and in his report to the committee made some important suggestions. "*As to the future*," he says, "I should wish to remark that, in my opinion, the greatest value of a public library being to present to private individvals works, or collections of works, which they could not otherwise obtain, the points in which such a library should be particularly rich would be:—1. Books of plates, &c. 2. Dictionaries, cyclopœdias, &c. 3. Periodicals. 4. Old and scarce works, 5. Foreign works. To supply these deficiencies seems to me the point of greatest importance to the library, and one that can only be done by fixed views, long and steadily pursued." Mr. Windsor was induced to accept the post of honorary librarian in 1858, and a library catalogue bearing date the same year, with his name on the title-page, testifies to the energy with which he entered upon the duties of his appointment. Although his name, as librarian, disappeared in 1864 from the list of office-bearers, the subsequent history of the library is to a large extent the history of Mr. Thomas Windsor's untiring zeal and labour. His services were recognized in 1862 by the presentation of an address and testimonial of books. The honorary librarians who have succeeded him have always had the advantage of his counsel and supervision, and he has continued up to the present time to undertake the selection and purchase of old, scarce, and foreign books, which, from his intimate acquaintance with medical literature, and with the British and foreign book-makers, he has been able to effect

with great judgment and at a comparatively small outlay.

The year 1865 was made memorable in the Society's annals by the magnificent donation by Dr. Charles Clay of his valuable library of obstetrical works, consisting of nearly 1,000 volumes. In the following year a youth was engaded to act as assistant librarian, and in 1863 a very important alteration was made in the amount of the annual subscription. Hitherto the subscription had been one guinea for each member; now the subscription for members resident within three miles of the exchange was raised to two guineas. A larger sum was thus made available for the purchase of books. The number of volumes, excluding pamphlets, was 6,594 in 1863, 9,582 in 1870, and 12,527 in 1873, the average annual increase during the year 1870-73 being nearly 1,000 volumes.

Mr. Windsor's immediate successor in the post of honorary librarian was Dr. John Roberts, who held office for five years (1864 to 1868.) In 1866 he prepared a complete alphabetical catalogue of the library, which was printed and distributed amongst the members in the form of an octavo volume of 462 pages. A supplementary catalogue, consisting of 310 pages, was issued in 1882, having been prepared for the press by the late Dr. C. Currier Ritchie, one of the then honorary librarians.

Amongst the members who, in addition to those already alluded to, have taken the most prominent part in the actual working of the Society during the last eighteen years we may especially mention the following:—Mr. John Windsor, Dr. Borchardt, and Mr. Lune, who have successively filled the not always enviable post of treasurer to the Society; Dr. William Roberts, Dr. Thorburn, Mr. William Heath, and Mr. Walter Whitehead, each of whom has acted as honorary secretary for a series of years; and Dr. Little, Dr. Finlayson, and Dr. Glascott, who have severally officiated as honorary librarians.

When the Manchester Royal School of Medicine and Surgery became attached to the Owens College, large and suitable rooms were set apart for a library and museum, which were intended to form a prominent feature in the new school. It occurred to Mr. Windsor that great advantage would be gained if the library of the Manchester Medical Society could be transferred to the new building. On the one hand, the College authorities would thus at once have at their command a large and valuable medical library, anything approaching to which would occupy many years in the collecting; while, on the other hand, the Medical Society would have largely increased accommodation for their books and for the holding of their meetings. Negotiations were entered into with the Council of Owens College, and liberal terms were proposed to the Medical Society for acceptance. The Council and Governors of the Royal Institution offered no opposition to the cancelling of the deed of agreement whereby the Medical Society became a section of the Institution. The Medical Society has now removed to the medical school buildings in Coupland Street, Oxford Road. By the deed of arrangement between the Council of Owens College and the Committee of the Medical Society the Society will continue to be governed by its own laws.

It will have been made perfectly apparent from the foregoing sketch that this library owes its origin, its sustentation, and its development entirely to the medical profession. On the single occasion when, in 1859, an appeal for help was addressed to the general public, not one obolus, not one poor little duodecimo, was received in response. Yet it is obvious that the existence of such an important reference library of medical literature is a matter of personal interest to every citizen, as a means of enabling the professional advisers of the community to aquaint themselves with the advances made from time to time in the science

and practice of medicine. Everything that tends to raise the scientific character of the medical profession is, in the long run, an indisputable gain to the public at large. It is, therefore, to be sincerely hoped that, in these more enlightened days, when the promotion of science is held to be amongst the worthiest objects of a lifetime, and when scientific men are more highly honoured and esteemed than ever before in the world's history, some of the wealthier members of the community will be found willing to help forward this good work. and enable the medical society at Manchester further to enrich its library, and render it still more worthy of so important a city.

[This sketch was published in the *Liverpool and Manchester Medical and Surgical Reports* Vol. IV, 1876. The Library contained in 1898 32362 vols. The average annual increase since 1880 being about 800 volumes. Dr. Cullingworth, the author of the above sketch was Honorary Librarian from 1872 to 1878; Dr. Thomas Windsor from 1858 to 1863 and from 1879 to 1881; Dr Chas. Edward Glasscott 1873-74; David Little 1869-71, Dr Edward Lund 1850-53. We hope to be able to publish a list of the other librarians.

REPORT OF DR. HENRY SEWALL, SECRETARY OF THE COLORADO MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR 1899.

The Colorado Medical Library Association is in the seventh year of its existence. That more than 6000 volumes of medical books and journals are upon its shelves speaks of some expenditure of time thought and energy on the part of the officers of the Association, and of a generosity that ought to receive permanent recognition on the part of those who have given fully of their money and their literary property to build on this foundation. It is with reluctance that I am obliged to record less growth of the library by new additions for the past year than in any similar period since its beginning. Not that the development of the library has by any means been checked. About 30 journals are as heretofore subscribed and paid for, and these are bound and placed upon the shelves. In addition about 150 journals are regularly contributed by various members of the Association, the principal donors being Drs. T. H. Hawkins, Munn, Fisk, Taussig, Fleming, Zederbaum, Eskridge, Hall and the late Dr. E. R. Axtell. Only one considerable donation has been received during the year, that of Dr. Jno. Boice who has presented the library with about 300 volumes of old medical works, many of them classics, such as the London Medico-Chirurgical Review, which will fill important gaps in our files.

That the former extraordinary rate of growth has not been realized during the past year is due wholly to the following causes: It is well known that the medical library has heretofore depended wholly upon the good will of the Denver Public Library for shelf and storage room for its property, and for every variety of library attendance. During the past year the Denver Public Library as such has gone out of existence. Its holdings have become added to that of the old City Library. The enormous labor of recataloging the books of both libraries is now under way and will probably engage the energies of every available member of the library staff for a considable period to come. The new building devoted to harboring of the combined properties is altogether inadequate in floor space and shelf-room to its purpose. There is little doubt that the loyalty of the members of the medical profession could have been touched by appeals for the Medical Library and money would have been forthcoming to pay transportation upon donations from the East where our friends have always been more than willing to give to us of their literary stores. But we lacked actual

storage room for new property and there was not a trained hand available to deal with it.

The Committee of the Board of Directors of the Public Library expressed a cordial desire to aid to the extent of its power in the advancement of the medical library. In my official relations with Mr. Charles R. Dudley, Librarian-in-Chief, I have found him ever courteously ready to advance the interests of the Medical Library.

The medical profession has had the great advantage of being represented on both library boards by Dr. L. E. Lemen, who in word and deed has heartily favored every move for the betterment of the medical library.

It is no lack of appreciation of the cordial encouragement and indispensable aid given us by the present librarian which admits a fond recollection of the genius for construction and untiring fidelity in execution of our departed Dana.

In concluding this last annual report which it shall be my duty to make, I wish for the Medical Library a growth which in the not far distant future may place within reach of the medical profession of Denver and Colorado every important medical work known to science.

A MEDICAL LIBRARY FOR THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES.

Lack of library facilities can no longer be used as an excuse for not reading the best and the latest medical literature, or for inability to consult the classics in medicine by the members of the profession residing in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada and New Mexico.

The Colorado Medical Library Association, offers the facilities of its library containing upwards of 7,000 volumes and 150 current periodicals to all the members of the profession in Colorado and the adjoining States.

Non-resident members who wish to draw books from the library may do so by sending in their want list to the Secretary Dr. Carroll E. Edson, McPhee Building, Denver, Colo., and the books will be shipped to them.

The printed catalogs will be sent to members free on application.

The Physician in Fiction.

III.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AS SEEN BY GEORGE ELIOT.

By PHILIP ROVNO, M. D., Berlin, Germany.

Doubtless, most of us who have read the very able critical essay by Mr. J. C. Dana—"The Medical Profession as seen by Charles Dickens,"* felt chagrined at the wholesale condemnation and anathematization of the medical profession by such an eminent novelist as Charles Dickens unquestionably was. Were Dickens' contemporary physicians and surgeons really a mere lot of fools, knaves and nonentities, as his novels would make us believe; or were they as they should be, true and sensible gentlemen, worthy disciples and followers of Hippocrates Galen, Harvey, Sydenham, etc.?

A careful and, I believe, impartial examination of this question, both with reference to novels and novel writers in general and their bearing to our profession in particular, led me to conclusions, diametrically opposed to those to be drawn from Dickens' medical characters.

The first question which should be asked in connection with a novelist is this: Is he or she an objective writer

*MEDICAL LIBRARIES, Vol. 1, No. 4, p. 19.

i. e. Does the novelist in question aspire to give no more than a faithful account of men and things as they have mirrored themselves on his mind, or does he evolve his scenes and characters from his or her own imagination? A second and not less important question is this: How does our novelist under consideration treat his or her subjects, whether like a general practitioner, who with true philosophic spirit, has his eyes upon the whole system and its workings, or only like a specialist, who not seeing the wood because of the trees, is ever prone to make the working postulates of his own department the measuring line of existence as such?

Viewed in the light of these questions, the contrast between Dickens and George Eliot becomes apparent and very striking.

Dickens, as Mr. Dana has truly remarked, was a caricaturist pre-eminently, and such he rarely presented anything but a as trait, a peculiarity or even a trick of a man. Seeing in an instant, with intense abstraction, an odd feature or a whimsical bent in any man or woman, he creates a character from that single quality. His personages are therefore, only personified characteristics or oddities. Dickens' power and genius lay in his wonderful imagination, purely and simply. While in his place in literature and the services of his writings to mankind are immeasurably great, it will hardly be contended that his novels should be looked upon as sources of contemporary history.

George Eliot is the complete anthithesis of Dickens. She is inferior to him in imaginative power, but is decidedly his superior as a realistic artist and as a philosophic observer. In delineation of feeling and analysis of motives she stands supreme in the English literature. She is not satisfied with superficialities or mere appearances; she not only looks at her characters, but into them. To quote an eminent critic: "In her survey of the heart she left neither head, bay, nor inlet behind her until she had traced its soundings, and laid it down in her chart with all its minute sinuosities, its depths and in its shallows."

George Eliot is the writer *par excellence* whose description of her contemporary doctors deserves careful reading and study, In reading her, one is inevitably led into grasping the very simple, yet so commonly overlooked fact that medical men are no more nor even less than representatives of the *genus homo*, and, therefore, subject to the same weaknesses and frailties that afflict the whole human race. To single them out, as so many satirists have done, as a butt for ridicule and derision because of weaknesses common to all men, is neither morally justifiable, nor artistically true. But, if there is anything in the calling of a man or of a class of men to make a species, doctors, as a class, have the earmarks of tenderness and kindness very pronounced. "Many of us, says our author, looking backward through life, would say that the kindest man we have known has been a medical man, or perhaps that surgeon whose fine tact, directed by deeply informed perception, has come to us in our need with a more sublime beneficience than that of miracle-workers." In *Mill on the Floss*, she mentions a Dr. Turnbull and remarks, "a medical man is the good angel of the troubled house." Dr. Brand in *Scenes of Clerical Life*, is represented as a sympathetic and kindhearted man. Dr. Kimble, in *Silas Marner*, is not an ideal doctor; in fact, he is only a country apprentice without authority of diploma, and though very vivacious and agreeable with the feminine patients, gets angry and threatening when the "Wise Woman" is consulted. Yet, when he is told that a poor woman was found on the road, in the snow, he leaves society, friends, supper and all, without overshoes and coat, and, with the spirit of the true "healer" in him, hurries to the doubtful rescue.

In *Janet's Repentance* (Scenes of Clerical Life,) we have a very delightful and humorous description of Doctors Pilgrim

and Pratt, and the then prevailing modes of treating disease. Dr. Pilgrim is tall, heavy, rough-mannered and spluttering, and is constantly making war against plethora—in his opinion, the mainspring of human diseases—by cupping, and blistering and cathartics. Pilgrim is inclined to be gossipy and backbiting, and his tenderness to his patients fluctuates with their state of health, being in inverse ratio to it:—"I have known Mr. Pilgrim discover the most unexpected virtues in a patient with a promising illness. A good inflammation fired his enthusiasm, and a lingering dropsy diasolved him into charity. Gradually, however, when his patients become convalescent, his view of their character became more dispassionate. When they could relish mutton chops he began to admit that they had foibles, and by the time they swallowed their last dose of tonic, he was alive to their most inexcusable faults."

Dr. Pratt was the opposite of his rival—and there was rivalry between them—Dr. Pilgrim, both in physical and mental qualities—being middle-sized, insinuating and silvery voiced—as well as in his method of treating disease. He considered debility the source of all ailments, which he treated therefore with port wine and cork. In sight of suffering, he was capable of dininterested devotion and tenderness—the true physician that he was.

But it is in George Eliot's *piece de resistance*, in her most remarkable, and, considered as a study of character, unique work, *Middlemarch*, that we can get a true glimpse into the social and mental status of our profession in Great Britain, about forty or fifty years ago. One of the principal heroes, if not the principal one, in this novel is a Mr. Lydgate, a general practitioner in a provincinal town, Middlemarch, and here, in unfolding before us in a methodical and masterly manner the gradual stages of development of this man, from his boyhood, when left an orphan and apprenticed by his guardians to a country practitioner, embracing his life history and studies in London, Edinburgh and Paris, where he studied fevers under Louis, to his final settlement in Middlemarch, his struggles there against the ignorance and superstitions of the laymen and rivalry of the medical fraternity—George Eliot is at her brightest. His conviction that the medical profession is the finest in the world, presenting as it does the most perfect interchange between science and art, offering the most direct alliance between intellectual conquest and the social good, is so strong and deep-rooted, and so graphically presented, that the reader is carried away with the same conviction. Young, poor and ambitious, Dr. Lydgate came to Middlemarch, bent on doing many things that were not directly fitted to make his fortune or even secure him a good income. Enamored of Bichat's work, he longed to demonstrate the more intimate relations of living structure, above all to contribute toward enlarging the scientific, rational basis of his profession. He was determined to resist the irrational severence between medical and surgical knowledge, and to avoid the intrigues, jealousies and social truckling incident to practicing in large cities.

With all his scientific and professional enthusiasm he has preserved his flesh and blood sense of fellowship—he cared not only for "cases" but for John and Elizabeth, especially for Elizabeth.

As we read this very interesting and delightful account of Lydgate's personality, his aim and ambition in life, our enthusiasm for this new Vesalius or Jenner knows no bounds, and we are naturally sanguine of fame, wealth and honor for Lydgate, as they came to his exemplar Jenner. But here we are doomed to disappointment. With all his excellencies our hero is but a human being, and as such errs. He succeeds in introducing reforms in the new Fever Hospital, makes some remarkable cures and is in a fair way to success. But in an unguarded moment his firm resolutions and better judgment fail him, and, captivated by

comely, but shallow, vain and heartless Rosomond, he marries her. This unfortunate marriage brings him into debt and greater rivalry with his fellow practitioners, who dislike his innovations, which they consider a reflection on their time-honored methods of treatment; and when finally an accident occurs, a very common one indeed, which is likely to happen in the career of any medical practitioner, and especially when he is a pioneer of a new science and method, a collision occurs and Lydgate comes out of it ruined and wrecked. Lydgate while under obligations to the banker Bulstrode, a bigotted and suspicious character, attends professionally a guest of the latter, who is dangerously ill. The patient dies, Lydgate suspects that his instructions have been disregarded, but his sense of obligation to Bulstrode keeps him silent. Rumor obtains scent of it, exaggerates, and makes public his situation. His enemies are convinced of his guilt, while even his friends cannot feel sure about him—"Character is not cut in marble; it is someting living and changing, and may become diseased as our bodies do." Lydgate is depressed and dejected. He loses courage and hope. He feels no longer able to go on with his work in Middlemarch; he goes to London, and is lost sight of.

Here then, in Lydgate, the genius of George Eliot, endeavors to portray the type of her contempory medical men, just as they were, with all their merits and demerits, excellencies and faults, struggles, successes and failures.

We must not overlook,however,the few remaining medical characters, who lived and practiced in Middlemarch and who gave much trouble to our hero. Of these, Minchin and Sprague were physicians who enjoyed the mysterious thing called medical reputation, and, while secretly cherishing great contempt for each other's skill, they fully agreed in objecting to Mr. Lydgate's innovations, The surgeons Toller and Wench are spoken of. Toller, a well-bred, quiety facetious man, rather fond of sporting, but given to the "heroic treatment." He considered disease as an insurrection which is to be fired on by no blank cartridges. Mr. Wench, on the other hand, was abstemious and irrascible, very sensitive on the point of honor—all country practitioners are—and given to the "strengthening treatment" Mr. Webble is spoken of as a good country practitioner. Only the accoucheur Mr. Gombit is presented as an ignorant and ungrammatical fellow; but we are consoled by the fact, that his calling the breathing apparatus "longs" has not hindered him from acquiring a paying practice, and a large following of staunch believers in his skill. And that is saying a great deal, because then as now, "everybodys' family doctor was remarkably clever, and was understood to have immesurable skill in the management and training of the most skittish of vicious diseases."

[Our friend Dr. Rovno was unable to complete his excellent article on account of his sojourn in Germany. The following complementary part is from the pen of our able contributor Miss Laura Cathryn Stuart, who, as our readers will remember furnished the second article of the series —The Medical Profession as Seen by Thackaray, (MEDICAL LIBRARIES, Sept.-Oct., 1898.)-EDITOR]

Charles Meunier, the only decent character in *The Lifted Veil*, is first represented at Geneva as a poor and ugly student of great promise. He is attractive from his robust intellect, his happy confidence in himself, and his strong-featured imagination. In manhood he has become a scientist of renown, with the "psychological relations of disease," as a hobby. In the investigation of this subject he practices transfusion of blood from his own arm to the arteries of a servant woman just dead of peritonitis, artificial respiration being kept up. The woman's consciousness returns and with uplifted arm and eyes full of hatred she utters a score of words which form the climax of the story and then dies again. Meunier's entire absorption in his experiment and the fact that life became to him, at the woman's awful revelation,

for the first time "something more than a scientific problem" characterize the man. He is represented as brilliánt in society as well as science "to whom elegant women pretended to listen and whose acquaintance was boasted by noblemen ambitious of brains."

In *Felix Holt* is the caricature of an *old*-fashioned quack, the father of Felix who is described posthumously. He was a voluble and vulgar man to whom the world was indebted for Holt's Cathartic Lozenges, Holt's Restoration Elixer and Holt's Cancer Cure. Felix rails at these mixtures of incompatibles and says the cancer cure might as well be bottled ditch water. His mother says Felix "learned doctoring" having served a five years' apprenticeship to an Edinburg apothecary. The young man's inclinations, however lead him to watch-repairing and school teaching as a means of livelihood, while his ambition is the education of the workingman in his native tavern. He is an immortal picture with Job Tudge on his knee skillfully binding up one of that little Briton's tiny digits with his own great fingers.

The story of *Romola* takes us back to the 15th century and we have a glimpse of a queer figure in Maestro Tacco, who, if he does not minister to the Medici, is nevertheless held in awe by the Contadini. Maestro Tacco sits on the piazzo of Nello the barber and waits for patients. Nello offers to shave this worthy with the same razor he had used upon the chin of a certain "great master of the chirurgic art;" whereupon Tacco boils over with rage at the idea of putting on a level "the "noble science of Hippocrates, Galen and Avicenna which penetrates into the occult influences of the stars, plants and gems, "and" a manual art such as any artificer might learn," which indicates that the convergence of medicine and surgery was not so evident four centuries ago as now.

Libraries and Librarians.

Librarians and all who are interested in the establishment and growth of Medical Libraries are respectfully solicited to send us Annual Reports, Bulletins, Catalogues, sketches of Libraries, items of interest, accessions of rare books, gifts, bequests, newspaper clippings, etc., etc., which we will gladly and thankfully publish.

ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS.

ORGANIZED MAY 2, 1898.

President..... Dr. George M. Gould
1631 Locust St., Philadelphia.
Vice-President ..... Dr. J. L. Rothrock
St. Paul, Minn.
Secretary..... Miss M. R. Charlton
McGill University, Montreal, Canada.
Treasurer..... Dr. William Browning
54 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Executive Committee.

Dr. George M. Gould, Philadelphia; Dr. J. C. Merrill, Washington and C. Perry Fisher, Philadelphia.

Finance Committee.

Matthew D. Mann, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.; Wm. Osler, M. D., Baltimore, Md.; A. Van der Veer, M. D., Albany, N. Y.; Wm. Browning, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss M. R. Charlton, Montreal Canada.

Object. The fostering of medical libraries, and the maintenance of an exchange of medical literature among its members.

Membership. Any medical librarian or other persons interested in medical libraries, and who shall be approved by the Executive Committee, may be a member.

Dues. The annual dues shall be $5.00.

The Exchange. The object of "The Exchange" is to secure by exchange, gift or purchase books and periodicals from physicians, publishers, authors and libraries, and to distribute them to the membership libraries of the Association.

Correspondence. All correspondence should be addressed to the Executive Committee 1631 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

A complete list of the members of the Association will be published in the next issue.

THE COLORADO MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

ORGANIZED MAY 27, 1890.

Dr. Henry Sewall, President; Dr. Carrol E. Edson, Secretary, Dr. Laura L. Liebhardt, Treasurer; R. C. Dudley, Librarian.

Dues $3 per annum.

Ann Arbor, Mich. Dr. Raymond C. Davis, Librarian of the University of Michigan reports for the year Oct. 1, 1898 to June 30, 1899, as follows:

MEDICAL LIBRARY—Additions 986 volumes—469 volumes bought, 251 volumes presented, and 266 volumes outcome of binding completed volumes of periodicals. Expenditures $1,726.32. Periodicals received, 154. Dr. Herman Kiefer presented a most valuable and rare gift, a set of Moleschott's *Untersuchungen Zur Naturlehre des Menschen u. der Thiere.* Dr. Elizabeth A. Bates bequeath 206 volumes, and gifts were received from Drs. J. W. Keating, A. Jacobi, W. J. Herdman, and L. G. Doane. There are now 9,614 volumes in this collection.

DENTAL LIBRARY.—Additions 59 volumes—Periodicals received 15. Expenditure, $123.22.

HOMEOPATHIC LIBRARY—Additions 417 volumes. Periodicals received, 20. 1027 pamphlets were bought of Dr. T. L. Bradford of Philadelphia for $25, which were classified and bound in 30 volumes. These pamphlets cover a period of 75 years and as many of them contain matter that has appeared in no other form, they are invaluable for the history and practice of Homeopathy. Dr. W. A. Dewey have added to the collection by his personal gifts. Expehditure $253.64.

Chicago, Ill. Miss Catharene MacAuliff, Librarian Chicago College of Dental Surgery informs us that the Dental Library was opened for the use of the students on October 3d, 1899. We are promised a sketch of the Library in the near future. We are anxious to hear from other dental libraries.

Cleveland, O. Dr. H.E. Aderson, President of the Cleveland Medical Library Association submitted to the Trustees of the Association his report for the year 1899 from which we abstract the following:

Our roll-call contains the names of 120 members of all classes, a net increase of 8 since our last report. The register of visitors for the year contains 766 names. The additions during the year have been 1,023, and the total number of volumes in the Library at present (including 550 duplicates) is 6,072. The more important donations of the year have been made by the following persons; The Hon. Judge Dellenbaugh. Drs. Dudley P. Allen, W. F. McLean. C. A. Hamann, N. S. Scott, H. G. Sherman, G. S. Iddings, A. G. Hart, B. L. Millikin, Sister Charles, Charity Hospital and Mrs. P. A. Gordon. A valuable addition to our Loan Collection was made by Judge H. C. White consisting of a complete set of 54 volumes of the *Jouynal of Insanity.* We have again to offer to the *Cleveland Medical Journal* our sincere thanks for copies of their exchanges contributed regularly to our journalistic files. The whole number of journals represented upon these files is 147.

An effort to extend the usefulness of the Library has been made by a resolution of the Council, which authorizes matriculated students of any of our medical colleges to enioy reading privileges in the Library, on the payment of an annual fee of $2,00 and presenting an application for such privileges. The Faculties of the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University and the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons have secured such privileges for their senior classes. The advantages of cultivating in our medical students the habit of reading, and of teaching what to read and how to read are too apparent to require more than simple mention.

One of the Council, a tried and proven friend to the Library, came ferward with a personal and generous donation of $200.00, which our indefatigable Librarian soon converted into the fine collection of modern text-books that now adorns our department of "New Books."*

The comparatively bare walls of our various rooms plead loudly for the decoration of pictures, medical curios and bric-a-brac, and an appeal for such embellishments is made to the profession generally. No more appropriate place for the preservation of medical antiquaria, portraits and other pictures can be found than that offered by the walls, mantels and cases of the Library, where they will not only be preserved with care, but will also serve as object lessons for the coming generations of medical men.

Income, - - -	$3,934 00
Expenditures, - - -	1,775.
Balance, - - -	$2,158.00
Permanent Fund invested at 6%	5,778.50
On hand awaiting investment	1,909.60
Total, - - -	$7,699.10

*Subscriptions for this purpose amounting to $170.00, were made at the meeting of the trustees and a special committee consisting of Drs. B. L. Millikin, D. P. Allen and G. A. Stevens was appointed to continue the work among the profession and others interested. Something like $500.00 has been already secured by this committee.

Denver, Colo. The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Association was held at the Brown Palace Hotel. February 8, 1900, at 8:30 p. m. The President, Dr. Leonard Freeman, in the chair. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer's report showed the cash on hand amounted to $58.00.

The Secretary announced that he had just received from Dr. W. W. Grant, an ex-president of the Association a check for one hundred dollars payable to the order of the Colorado Medical Library Association. The gift makes the donor a life member of the Association. A general discussion was held on the conditions surrounding the Medical Library in its new quarters. Mr. Dudley, Librarian of the Public Library explained the difficulties under which he had labored by reason of the unusual tasks that had been imposed upon the

library staff by the consolidation of the City and Public Libraries and the recataloging of all books, but expressed sympathy with the purpose of the Medical L brary Association, and willingness to co-operate. Dr. J. T. Eskridge criticized the former transfer of property made several years ago between tne Denver Public Library and the Executive Committee of the Medical Library, as unconstitutional, and thought it would, if used as a precedent deter friends of the Medical Library from making bequests of books to it. After a general discussion of this subject, Dr. Eskridge moved and it was carried, that "The matter of the growth of the Library and the disposition of the donations to it be referred to the Executive Committee with power to present a constitutional amendment at the next regular or special meeting of the Association."

On motion of Dr. W. P. Munn it was voted that "Dr. C. D. Spivak's Journal MEDICAL LIBRARIES, the only Journal of its kind in America* be made the official organ of the Association."

The election of officers resulted as follows: Dr. Henry Sewall, President; Dr. Carroll E. Edson, Secretary; Dr. Laura L. Liebhardt, Treasurer; Chas. R. Dudley, Librarian.

*In the world.—ED.

El Paso, Texas. Dr. Francis W. Galiagher is doing pioneer work in establishing a medical library. The profession, however, "do no more than wish it well." The citizens of the fair sex are managing a semi-public library, and at the solicitation of Dr. Gallagher they have kindly agreed to house and look after any medical books which are sent in, There are now over 200 volumes in the medical department. We hope the Texan Esculapians will shake off their lethargy and lend a helping hand to Dr. Gallagher in his efforts.

New Britain, Conn. Dr. L. Smirnow is endeavoring to interest the profession in the establishment of a medical library. We hope he wil meet with success.

Winnipeg, Canada. Dr. W. Harvey Smith informs us that in January, 1899, a medical library was established in connection with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba. During the year $900 were spent on the library which now possesses 400 volumes. A card index is used.

In the Reading Room.

A MANUAL OF THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF THE DISEASES OF THE EYE. By Edward Jackson, A. M., M. D. 178 Illustrations. 2 colored Plates; 604 pages, W. B Saunders, Philadelphia, 1900, Price $2 50.

As might have been anticipated from Dr. Jackson's well-earned reputation as a student, teacher and writer, we have in the Manual before us all the author promises in its preface. The perusal of the work impresses one that the volume does "meet the needs of the general practitioner of medicine and the beginner in Ophthalmology." In this work Dr. Jackson has covered the subjects in a concise, clear manner, giving us the benefit of his large experience and extensive reading.

As a close observer and student Dr. Jackson has in the first chapter anticipated the needs of others by giving a clear description of the different steps in the study of a case. The reviewer is pleased with the reference to the *Card-Index record system*, which is unquestionably the best that is in use.

The bibliography found at the end of each Chapter is a valuable addition for the aid of students—in the broadest sense of the word.

In the articles on the various diseases, Dr. Jackson has deviated from the stereotyped order in that *prognosis* follows *treatment*, which impresses one as being apropos.

The illustrations are excellent, and are characteristic of the care and painstaking of the author. as most of them are from drawings of his own. The index is very complete. The Manual should have a large sale. WM. C. BANE.

A POCKET MEDICAL DICTIONARY. Giving the pronunciation and definition of the principal words used in medicine and the collateral sciences. By Geo. M. Gould, A. M., M. D. Fourth edition. Revised and Enlarged. 30 000 words. Philadelphia. P. Blakiston's Sons & Co.. 1012 Walnut St. 1900. $1.00, with thumb index, $1.25.

We have nothing to say of the "quality" of Dr. Gould's dictionary, since his Illustrated, Student's and Pocket Dictionaries have become the physicians household gods. Should 50,000 additional copies be sold, all the English speaking physicians of the world will be provided with one of the three dictionaries. We will limit our remarks to the 'quantity," The amount of literary material spread upon 837 pages is simply astounding. The eponymic tsrms which from a separate part of the Dictionary and occupy upwards of 100 pages represent a most complete medical library: The 14 tables cover the subjects of Arteries, Bacilli, Bacteria, Micrococci, Muscles, Nerves, Rales, Spirilla, Thermometers, Weights, and Measures. Tests, Dose-Table, Symbols and Abbreviations. It is a marvel of the printer's art, the producing a book of such magnitude, which can yet be carried in a pocket 3½ inches wide and 6 inches deep.

BIBLIOGRAPHIA MEDICA.

Dr. Marcel Baudouin, the able editor of the *Gazette Medicale de Paris* has undertaken the Herculean task of editing and publishing a work which is intended to replace the *Index Medicus*. We are promised that the "scientific traditions of the *Index Medicus* so much appreciated by all modern bibliographers will be continued." Drs. Potain and Richet are on the Editorial staff, which is sufficient guarantee that the work will be well done. *Bibliographia Medica* will appear monthly and each issue will contain 4,000 bibliographic references. Subscription price: in France 50 fr. Foreign Countries 60 fr. The January issue has already appeared. Address: Paris, 93 Boulevard St. Germain.

Publishers' Record.

Publishers sending us books for review will be entitled to have *all* their new books recorded in this department.

Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia.

Gould. A Pocket Medical Dictionary. Pronunciation and definition of the principal words used in Medicine and the collateral sciences. Complete tables of clinical eponymic terms, arteries, muscles, nerves, bacteria, thermometric scales, etc. By George M. Gould, A. M., M. D. 4th ed. rev. and enlarged, 30,000 words. $1.00; thumb index, $1.25.

Richter. Victor von Richter's Organic Chemistry. Edited by Prof. R Anschutz, University of Bonn. Authorized translation by Edgar F. Smith. From the Eighth German edition. Volume II, Carbocyclic and Heterocyclic. $3.50

Kleen. On Diabetes Mellitus and Glycosoria. By Emil Kleen, Ph. D., M. D. $2.50.

Shuttleworth. Mentally Deficient Children: Their Treatment and Training. By G. E. Shuttleworth, A. B., M. D. 2d ed. $1.50

W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia.

Warren International Text Book of Surgery. 2d Vol., Regional Surgery. Editad by J. Collins Warren, M. D. and A. Pierce Gould, M. D. 1072 p, 471 Il., 8 full page pl. in colors, $5.00, $6.00.

Books, Reprints, Catalogues, etc., Received.

The Bête Noir of the Vocalist. By Edwin Pynchon, M. D. Rept. Alk. Clin. Apr. and May 1899.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium. Sarnac Lake, N. Y. Nov. 1899. Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, President.

Transactions of the Luzerne County Medical Society for the year ending Dec. 1, 1899. Vol. VII. Wilkesbarre, Pa. 1900.

Medizinskiya Obshchastva v Rossiyi. Sostaval. Prof. I. Neiding. Moskva, 1897. (Medical Societies in Russia. Compiled by Prof. I. Neiding, Moscow, 1897.)

Biblioteka Kazankaho Obshchestva Vrachei za 25 lyet yego sushchestovaniya. M. V. Kazanski. Kazan, 1897. (Library of the Kazan Society of Physicians for the 25 years of its existence.)

Otchet o Dyeyatelnosti; Omskaho Medicinskaho Obschestva za 1898-9. Omsk. 1899. (Report of the activities of the Omsk Medical Society for 1898-9. Omsk. 1899.)

Dnevnik Obschestva Vratchei pri Imperatorskom Kazanskom Universitetye. Kazan, 1899. (Diary of the Society of Physicians at the Imperial University of Kazan 1899.)

The Stylus. A Record of Clinical and Hospital Work. Vol. I No. 1, Feb. 1900. Issued monthly. The Stylus Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo. Dr. William Potter, Editor. Price $1.00.

Calendar of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Aug. 1, 1899. London. Taylor & Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet st. Price one shilling.

Tranactions of the New Hampshire Medical Society at the 108th Anniversary, held at Concord, May 25-26, 1899. Concord, N. H., 1899.

The Raven. A Literary Magazine of the Day for Busy Doctors. (Successor to the Magazine of Medicine. Dr. Rolcy Husted Bell, Editor. P. O. Box 687. St. Louis, Mo. Fifty cents a year. Five cents a copy.

Surgical Diseases of the Kidneys. By Leonard Freeman. Reprt. N. Y. Med. J., Oct. 21, 1899.

Hydatidiform Mole. By Sol G. Kahn, M. D. Rept Denver Med. Times, Oct. 1899.

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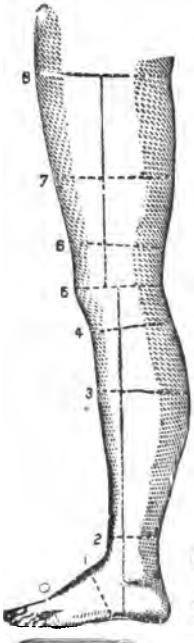

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VOLUME III. MARCH-APRIL, 1900. No. 2

Working Libraries.

I.

A WORKING LIBRARY ON OPHTHALMOLOGY.

By EDWARD JACKSON, M. D., Denver, Colo.

The working library includes those publications so frequently used in professional work that they should be kept always within easy reach, It must contain nothing that will not be so used; should be small enough to be kept in perfect order; and books are admitted to it only as one becomes sufficiently familiar with their contents to enable him to use them. The subject is best discussed with reference to the needs of (1) the general practitioner, or the worker in another special branch; and (2) the needs of the ophthalmologist.

LIBRARY FOR THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER.

The more limited one's acquaintance with a certain branch, the more thorough must be his acquaintance with the few books he possesses relating to it. The working library should start then with the book that has been used as a text book during student days. This later use of the work should be borne in mind when first choosing such a text book. It is reason for selecting one of medium size, rather than a small compend, although the later might contain all that the average medical student could be expected to master and remember. To have some one book on the subject to which one can turn and promptly trace out all that bears on a certain case is to have the best kind of key to other books on the subject. It

renders available, through their indexes and tables of contents,the related matter they contain. The older books of Nettleship and Swanzy are works of the kind here referred to, and the writer's recent manual is an attempt in the same field.

Modern ophthalmology centres about the revelations of the ophthalmoscope, and he whose experience with this instrument is most limited is most in need of the help of colored reproductions of the appearances of the eye-ground. Haab's "Atlas of Ophthalmoscopy and Ophthalmoscopic Diagnosis" contains the best cheap collection of such reproductions. A much larger and more complete series is furnished in Frost's "Fundus Oculi." Gower's "Medical Ophthalmoscopy" has special value in this direction. The general practitioner is most likely to be called on to treat those diseases of the eye that cause decided changes in its external appearance, and as an aid in this direction Haab's "Atlas of the External Diseases of the Eye" is worth having.

Various works on diseases of the eye devote some space to the relations of the eye to general diseases, and there are a number of books that treat of this special subject. Linnell on "The Eye as an Aid in General Diagnosis" is one of the smaller ones. "Relation of Diseases of the Eye to General Diseases," by Max Knies, edited by H. D. Noyes is the most complete work of the kind in our language. But for the reader of German "Schmidt-Rimpler's Erkankungen des Auges im Zusammenhang mit Andern Krankheiten" is the best.

The anatomy and physiology of the eye and related parts are generally best looked up in the larger text-books on those subjects, although special chapters or sections on them are given in the larger works, such as the "American Text-book of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat," edited by de Schweinitz and Randall, and Fuchs' "Text-book of Ophthalmology," translated by Duane. Current ophthalmic literature the general practitioner will find somewhat digested in the annual publications or year books. They will at least give the best general view of its advances, that he can hope readily to obtain.

FOR THE OPTHALMOLOGIST.

With the development of the specialist out of the general practitioner, his working library will grow out of such a library as has been mentioned above. But it will early include special books on refraction; and will extend toward the more important monographs in other directions. The question of special journals must also be considered,

The books from which the student may most readily learn the elements of the refraction of the eye, such as Hartridge's "Manual" and Thorington's "Refraction and How to Refract," contain

little to which he will later wish to refer. The working library must contain that great book, Donders' "Accomodation and Refraction of the Eye," or Landolt's "Refraction and Accomodation of the Eye." Both are worth having, but of the two, Donders' book, though the older, is still the more valuable. To the real worker in this branch a reference book on optics will be of value. There are several good ones, but Suter's "Handbook of Optics for Students of Ophthalmology" is especially adapted to his needs.

The more important monographs will include some of the larger atlases of ophthmoscopy. Jaeger's "Beitrage zur Pathologie des Auges" still remains the best, but the text has not been translated into English. Oeller's "Atlas der Ophthalmoscopie" recently completed, although published in German, contains also an English translation of the text. Lorings "Text-book of Ophthalmology" belongs to this class of works, and contains much that is of value to the specialist. To discuss the long list of monographs that claim the attention of the ophthalmic surgeon would extend this paper beyond proper limits. But it is permissible to mention the collection of them brought together in the "System of Diseases of the Eye," edited by Norris and Oliver. Each of the more complete text-books on ophthalmology, possesses some points of special attraction for the worker in this department. Even some of the older ones may be used to advantage; as Mackenzie's "Diseases of the Eye," for its cases of injury.

As to special journals, there is quite a list to choose from. Only those that are read and indexed, or marked for easy reference, can be considered as part of the working library. If but a single journal is so used, it must be one that fairly reflects the more important papers appearing in the ophthalmic literature of the world, as the "Ophthalmic Review" or the "Annals of Ophthalmology." For a complete index of the current literature one must take the "Archives of Ophthalmology," or Nagel's "Jahrsbericht" (German), but the abstracts furnished in these are often so brief as to be of little service to one who cannot when needful go from them to the original articles. The French journals all furnish pretty fair abstracts of current literature. The German journals attempt less in this direction. The American journals, including the "Ophthalmic Record" and "The American Journal of Ophthalmology" lead in the practical character of their original matter. The last named has recently added a review department, while the "Record" gives editorials and reviews of isolated articles. Most journals devote space to the transactions of ophthalmological societis, before which a large part of the contributions to current ophthalmic literature are first brought forward.

Sketches of Medical Libraries.

XIV.

THE LLOYD MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, CINCINNATI, O.

This is one of the most famous botanical and pharmacal libraries in the world, and it is regarded by scientists as an invaluable store of knowledge upon those branches of medical science. Attached to the library is an herbarium, begun by Mr. Curtis Gates Lloyd when a school boy, in which are to be found over 30,000 specimens of the flora of almost every civilized country on the globe. The collections are the work of two brothers, begun when in early boyhood. In money they are priceless, yet it is the intention of the founders that they shall be placed, either before or at their death, in some college or university where all students may have access to them without cost or favor, and their wills are already made to this end, although the institution to receive the bequest is not yet selected.

The resting place of this collection is a neat three-story house at 204 West Court street, rebuilt to serve as a library building. On the door is a plate embossed with the name Lloyd, the patronymic of the brothers in question. They are John Uri and Curtis Gates Lloyd. Every hour that can be spent by these men from business or necessary recreation is spent here. Mr. C. G. Lloyd devotes himself entirely to the study of botany and connected subjects, while his brother is equally devoted to materia medica, pharmacy and chemistry.

In the botanical department are the best works obtainable in every country, and there the study of botany may be carried to any height. In point of age, some of them go back almost to the time when the art of printing was discovered. Two copies of Aristotle are notable. A Greek version bound in vellum was printed in 1584 Another, in parallel columns of Greek and Latin, by Pacius, was published in 1607. Both are in excellent preservation. A bibliographical rarity (two editions) is the "Historia Plantarum," by Pinaeus, which was issued, one in 1561, the other in 1567. It appears to have been a first attempt at the production of colored plates. Plants that were rare at that time are colored by hand, and then have a glossy fixative spread over them, causing the colors still to be as bright and fresh as the day that the three--hundred--years -d e a d workmen laid them on. Ranged in their sequence are fifty volumes of the famous author, Linnæus. Mr. Lloyd has a very complete list of the Linnæan works, and his commissioners in Europe and America are looking out for the missing volumes. An extremely

odd work is the book of Dr. Josselyn, entitled "New England Rarities," in which the Puritan author discusses wisely on "byrds, beastes and fishes" of the New World. Dr. Carolus Plumierus, a French savant, who flourished in 1762, contributes an exhaustive work on the "Flora of the Antilles." He is antedated many years, however, by Dr. John Clayton, who is termed Johannes Claytonus, and Dr. John Frederick Gronovius. These gentlemen collated a work entitled the "Flora of Virginia," which is among the first descriptions of botany in the United States. Two venerable works are those of Mattioli, an Italian writer, who gave his knowledge to the world in 1586, and Levinus Lemnius, who wrote "De Miraculis Occultis Naturæ" in 1628. The father of modern systemized botany is conceded to be Mons. J. P. Tournefort, whose comprehensive work was published in 1719 It is the fortune of Mr. Lloyd to possess an original edition in good cendition. His "Histoire des Plantes," Paris (1698) is also on the shelves. In the modern department of the library are the leading French and German works. Spanish and Italian authors are also on the shelves; the Lloyd collection of Spanish flora being among the best extant. Twenty-two volumes of rice paper, bound in bright yellow and stitched in silk, contain the flora of Japan. All the leaves are delicately tinted by those unique flower-painters, the Japanese. This rare work was presented to the Lloyd library by Dr. Charles Rice, of New York, who informed the Lloyds that only one other set could be found in America.

One of the most noted books in the collection of J. U. Lloyd is a Materia Medica written by Dr. David Schoepf, a learned German scholar, who traveled through this country in 1787. But a limited number of copies were printed, and but few are extant. One is in the Erlangen library in Germany. This Mr. Lloyd secured, and had it copied verbatim. In later years Dr. Charles Rice obtained an original print and exchanged it for that copy. A like work is that of Dr Jonathan Carver of the provincial troops in America, published in London in 1796. It treats largely of Canadian materia medica. Manasseh Cutler's work, 1785, also adorns this part of the library. In addition to almost every work on this subject, Mr. Lloyd possesses complete editions of the leading serials and pharmaceutical lists published in the last three quarters of a century. Another book, famous in its way, is Barton's "Collections Toward a Materia Medica of the United States," published in 1798, 1801 and 1804.

The founders are not miserly and all students and delvers into the medical and botanical arts are always welcome. This library of rare books has been collected without ostentation and with the sole

aim to benefit science and humanity. We must not neglect to state that the library is especially rich in books pertaining to the American Eclectics and Thomsonians.

The public spirited brothers Lloyd have for some time been considering the advisability of utilizing a number of the rare works on the shelves of their library in a manner that will conserve the scientific interest of societies and libraries. The contemplated new departure is now accomplished. Their plan is to publish in as nearly facsimile as possible the rarest of the early works in Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Botany and to supply them by exchange to journals and societies connected with these branches of science, and also at the nominal price of $1.00 per issue to persons who desire them for their private libraries. The first *Bulletin of the Lloyd library* has just been published, and carries a complete reproduction of the "Collection for a Materia Medica of the United States" by Benjamin Smith Barton, referred to above.

This work, being the first English attempt at a materia medica of American plants, is an invaluable historical reference book, and should be in every medical library. The Lloyds have also prepared a biography of the author as an introduction, and his portrait adorns the *Bulletin* as a frontspiece.

Prof. J. Uri Lloyd informs us that the profit accruing from the sale of his novel "Stringtown on the Pike," now running in the *Bookman* will be applied to the enlargement of the library.

[For some of the data contained in this sketch the editor is indebted to the *Pharmaceutical Era*, N. Y.]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS IN STATE LIBRARIES.*

By A. H. CHASE, Librarian State Library, Concord, N. H.

The old conception of a state library was that it should be a law library only, and for the benefit of the legal profession alone. One of the first things that impressed me when I was appointed state librarian of this state was that that theory was not in any sense fair to the citizens of our state who paid taxes for support of the library, that it should not be used solely for the benefit of any one profession, or any one class of people in the state, that it should be rather, a universal reference library, devoted to all professions and all interests, to the medical and religious professions, the agricultural interests, the scientific interests, the educational interests, and so far as possible cover the whole field of reference work. Of course, this is a very broad field, and the small amount that we have

*Discussion on Dr. Wilkins paper read before the N. H., Medical Society, May 1899. See MEDICAL LIBRARIES Vol. 2, page 109, 1899.

to expend for books in any one year makes it impossible for us to cover it in a complete manner,but we are, so far as possible, paying attention to each subject and trying to make a good foundation for it, so that it may eventually become as valuable as our legal department now is.

In the medical department we now have about 3,000 volumes where we had none four years ago, and we are constantly receiving, through the courtesy of Dr. Douglas and of Dr. Hersey, of Rhode Island, and Dr. Conn, and many of our city physicians here, and a number of physicians througout the state, books, pamphlets and periodicals which aid us materially in completing sets and filling up gaps. We are glad to receive anything bearing upon the subject of medicine. We refuse nothing. We are willing to pay the express on any such books that are sent into the library. That seems a broad statement, but I have never failed to find, in any box of books that has been sent to us, at least one book, pamphlet or periodical that was of more value to us than the expense attending the shipment of the box and the time taken in sorting over the material. It happens sometimes that in a box of books we do not find more than three or four things that we want, but we usually want those badly, and appreciate the gift upon their account.

It would be a matter of congratulation to the trustees and to myself if a committee were appointed by this association to act as an advisory committee in the expenditure of part of our annual fund for buying current medical literature. The trustees to make the selection do not feel themselves competent, nor do I. I have no doubt that they would appropriate and practically set at the call of such a committee a considerable sum each year, for the buying of current up-to-date medical books to add to the medical department. We have not, thus far, bought many modern medical books for the reasons above given. We should be glad of the cooperation of such a committee who would take an interest in and advise us upon the subject.

All the books in the miscellaneous department of our library, including the medical department, are at the service of every citizen in the state. All that citizen has to do is to go to the public library of his town and make application for the book. That library then sends and obtains the book from us and loans it out, as though it were the book of that library, for two weaks, subject to their rules. When the two weeks are up, the book is returned to us. The only expense attending that transaction is the payment of the express or mail charges both ways, which, as we figure it, amounts to about 28 to 30 cents on the average book. I will say further—this is not directly in point, but may be in-

teresting to the people here—that there is a movement on foot at the present time to get the post-office department to allow books from libraries to be sent within a certain distance of the library, say 100 miles. at one cent for four pounds, in order to bring about a more universal interchange of books in this very way, and if this should become a law it would enable a man in Coos county to obtain a book from the state library and return it to the library at practically an expense of three or four cents.

AN APPEAL TO EDITORS.

The Association of Medical Librarians has for its purpose the encouragement of self-supporting public medical libraries wherever they can be of use to the local profession. The work it has undertaken is one concerning which medical men are strangely indifferent. The association has appealed to the publishers asking them to supply its membership libraries, at present about 22, with gifts of the medical periodicals published by them, and so far they have secured only the following journals, the names of which we publish as the first roll of honor:

The Philadelphir Medical Journal.

The Philadelphia Monthly Medical Journal.

The Journal of the American Medical Association.

The Cleveland Journal of Medicine.

The Albany Medical Annals.

The Brooklyn Medical Journal.

The Kansas City Index- Lancet.

The Western Medioal Review.

The association has also appealed to the publishers of medical books, asking for gifts of books, remainders of editions,etc., and with two noteworthy exceptions, to be spoken of at a later time, have been met with the rebuff that they do not believe in the establishment of local medical public libraries, and that every book given or even bought by a library reduces their private sales. This is one result of the commercialism of the medical publishing business. We are convinced that even as a business policy this egregious selfishness is far from being wise and shrewd—a question to be treated later. We wish today to urge upon the members and officers of every medical society which publishes medical transactions to bring before the next meeting the request of the Librarians that 50 copies of every volume published shall be donated to the Librarians' Association for gratuitous distribution. This is the best and the most economic manner of properly distributing their transactions.

A UNIQUE "IN MEMORIAM."

The January issue of the *Colorado Medical Journal*, edited by the late Dr. E. R. Axtell is a unique production in the annals of medical literature. The issue was ably edited by Mrs. Grace Axtell, a lay-woman, the widow of the lamented young editor, and is entirely devoted to his memory. The frontpiece is adorned with an exquisitely executed likeness of the deceased, who in addition to his rare qualities of soul and intellect, possessed a most charming countenance. The two original articles are from the pen of the late editor, and the remaining pages are tributes of respect and admiration to the memory of Dr. Axtell as a man and physician, paid in glowing terms by several prominent men of the profession.

We predict that this issue will become in the future a literary curiosity, and respectfully suggest to the Medical Press Committee to have this issue exhibited at the Paris Exposition as the "most singular tribute from a physician's wife to the memory of her husband."

Libraries and Librarians.

Librarians and all who are interested in the establishment and growth of Medical Libraries are respectfully solicited to send us Annual Reports, Bulletins, Catalogues, Sketches of Libraries, Items of Interest, Accessions of Rare Books, Gifts, Bequests, Newspaper Clippings, etc., etc., which we will gladly and thankfully publish:

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A complete list of the members of the Association will be published in the next issue.

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Ann Arbor, Mich.—Dr. Geo. Dock promised to undertake the task of writing a sketch of the Medical Library of the University of Michigan as soon as the library will house 10,000 volumes. The library has passed the 10,000 mark, and we are informed by Dr. Dock that he will shortly take up the self-imposed task.

Bonn, Rheinish Prussia.—Dr. Schaarshmidt, director of the Royal University Library, kindly sent us the following information concerning the Medical Department:

The library was founded in 1818 and is supported by the state. Its use is free to all. It contains about 30,000 volumes and 50,000 pamphlets.

Cleveland, O.—On Saturday evening, February 3d, the Cleveland Medical Library Association gave an informal reception and smoker to the m dical profession of Cleveland, at the Library Building, 586 Prospect street. The committee in charge of the arrangements was composed of Drs. A. R. Baker, H. H. Baxter and William Lincoln.

Colorado Springs, Colorado.—Dr. J. O. Reddie, Secretary and Librarian of the El Paso Medical Society informs as that a new catalogue is in progress. Dr. Reddie has kindly consented to prepare a sketch of their library for publication in MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Dr. Frank B. Wynn informs us that the Library of the Indiana State Medical Society has been turned over to the Medical Department of the Indianapolis Public Library. The department contains 5,000 volumes. Mrs. Eliza G. Browning is the librarian in charge.

It is our pleasure to record that Dr. Wynn was instrumental in the establishment of the library, he having solicited and secured the books, chiefly by donation. The local Medical Society has done wisely in appointing Dr. Wynn as a permanent committee to look after the interests of the Medical Department. The selection of new book and the policy to be pursued is entirely in the hands of Dr. Wynn.

We hope Dr. Wynn will find time to write for MEDICAL LIBRARIES a sketch of the medical department. It is interesting to know something of the history of the library of the Indiana State Medical Society, as well as of the Bobbs Free Medical Library which we understand was burned a few years ago.

In the Reading Room.

THE ILLS OF INDIGESTION. THEIR CAUSES AND THEIR CURES. IN THREE ESSAYS. BY HERMAN PRATSCH, M. D., NORTH BERKLEY, CAL. PRICE $3.00.

When one nowadays reads a book on indigestion and finds therein an utter absence of the terms "testmeal," "hyperchlorhydria," "achylia," etc., it is probable that the book will be pronounced "unscientific." The bias will be especially intensified if the ear-marks of a "hobby" are detected, and it is certain that the book will be laid aside unread.

Dr. Pratsch's book possesses these two condemning attributes. It is unscientific from the standpoint of the modern gastrologist, and the "hobby" of the author does not only show its ear-marks, but stands out in toto in bold relief. Yet the book is well worth reading. Dr. Pratsch contends that dyspepsias may be divided with reference to the causes into three categories: 1. Repetition Dyspepsia. 2. Energy Diversion Dyspepsia, and 3. Stale Food Dyspepsia. Or, in other words, monotony of diet, overwork, physical or mental, and ingestion of unwholesome food. Who does not know such elementary things? Yes, we know them all, but it takes a man with a "hobby" to impress their importance forcibly upon our mind. The writer has for years been accustomed to prescribe "diet-tests" in addition to "test-meals" and has found

that the former have been of greater value than the latter. (Diet as a Method of Diagnosis. *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, January 27, 1900.) In many instances of chronic dyspepsias of long standing the dropping from the diet of the morning cup of coffee, or the oatmeal, or the use of sugar, has produced a permanent cure. The writer is also a warm advocate of the rest cure in stomach troubles. (Rest; a Neglected Factor in the Treatment of Gastro-Intestinal Disorders. *Journal American Medical Association*, July 30, 1898, and Rest; a Rational Therapeutic Agent in the Treatment of Dilatation and Dislocation of the Stomach. *International Clinics*, vol. iv, January, 1900.) We do not agree with the author that excessive use of tobacco, alcoholic beverages, fast eating and over-eating are not causes of dyspepsia. Neither do we consider it apropos that half of the book is composed of culled letters from Carlyle and Darwin as evidence of energy-diversion dyspepsia. The blues of a Carlyle are of the same tint as those found in any Tom, and a dyspeptic Darwin will belch as loudly as any Charlie. C. D. S.

3000 QUESTIONS ON LAWS OF THE HUMAN BODY. BY PROF. J. P. SCHMITZ, M. D., 3321 TWENTY-FIRST STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 1899. $1.00.

This work in connection with the author's "Human Physiology, Analysis and Digest" is a chewing up of the scientific food for more easy digestion by the student. The occasional perusal of a page or two of these well arranged questions is the best means of finding out how much of physiological knowledge has remained in our memory. C. D. S.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. AN EXPOSITION OF MRS. EDDY'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY, INCLUDING ITS LEGAL ASPECTS. A PLEA FOR CHILDREN AND OTHER HELPLESS SICK. BY WILLIAM A. PURRINGTON. NEW YORK. E. B. TRATT & CO., 241-243 W. 23D ST., 1900.

"The pen is mightier than the sword." Since, according to the opinion of the foremost socologists, the power of the state rests upon force—the sword—it is better to fight superstition with the quill than with the Statutes. If the physicians only knew what a great Christian-Science Annihilator this book is, they would not only each buy a copy for their waiting rooms, but provide themselves with enough copies to present each new patient with one. No legislative enactment can ever be expected to cope with this quasi-Christian form of insanity in as effective a manner as this little book. Its sale ought to reach the millionth mark. C. D. S.

THE ESSENTIALS OF HEMATOLOGY. (Illustrated). Published by the Palisade Mfg Co., Yonkers, N. Y. 1900.

A valuable little volume, written in a thoroughly scientific spirit. The description of the Techinque of Blood Analysis is admirable. We admire the enterprise, generosity and tact of the Palisade Manufacturing Company in offering to the profession a useful manual which may be obtained for the asking. It is certainly "good taste" to say the least, and they who have been annoyed year in and year out by pictures, almanacs, calendars and other such stuff will appreciate this unique way of advertisement. C. D. S.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DEAF IN AMERICA. BY EDWARD ALLEN FAY, WASHINGTON, 1898.

The conclusions are very instructive: The percentage of deaf children born to partners adventitiously deaf, neither had deaf relatives is 0. 3; both partners congenitaly deaf, both had deaf relatives, 30. 3. These are the extremes. One can see at a glance the influence of heredity upon the offspring. The statistics were collected from 3078 marriages. The work is a valuable contrilention to the literature on the subject and reflects great credit upon the author. C. D. S.

GENERAL INDEX TO THE "LIBRARY JOURNAL." VOLS. 1-22, (September, 1876—December, 1897.) NEW YORK, 59 DUANE ST., 1898. PRICE $1.00.

The *Library Journal* is the oldest publication devoted to library economy and bibliagrophy. It is the official organ of the most active and progressive body of librarians in the world—the American Library Association.

It is not at all necessary to possess the twenty-two volumes of the "*Journal*" to appreciate the value of the Index. The perusal of the titles of the subjects is in itself a study and will repay the outlay. We are sure that the users of the Index will be thankful to Mr. F. J. Teggart, with whom the preparation of the work has been a labor of love and of professional interest. We heartily recommend the Index to all medical librarians who wish to form an idea of the scope of library work. C. D. S.

Publishers' Record.

Publishers sending us books for review will be entitled to have *all* their new books recorded in this department.

P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

BUTLIN—OPERATIVE SURGERY. On the Operative Surgery of Malignant Diseases. By Henry T. Butlin, F. R. C. S., D. C. L., 1900. Octavo. Price $4.50.

BUXTON—ANAESTHETICS. Anaesthetics, their Uses and Administration. By Dudley Wilmot Buxton, M. D., B. S. Third edition, 1900, 12mo. Price $1.50.

FENWICK—ULCER OF THE STOMACH. Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum and its Consequences. By Samuel Fenwick, M. D., F. R. C. P., and W. Soltau Fenwick, M. D., Lond., M. R. C. P., 1900. 8vo. Price $3.50.

HARTRIDGE—REFRACTION. The Refraction of the Eye. A Manual for Students. By Gustavus Hartridge, F. R. C. S. Illustrated. Tenth edition. 1900. 12mo. Price $1.50.

MARYLAND—SURGERY OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL. The Student's Handbook of the Surgery of the Alimentary Canal. Being an abridged and amended edition of the author's treatise on the same subject. By A. Ernest Maryland, M. B., B. S., Lond. 1900. 12mo. Price $3.00.

W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia, Pa.

WATSON. "A Hand-Book for Nurses." by J. K. Watson, M. D. American edition under the supervision of A. A. Stevens, M. D. 418 pages 394 illustrations. $1.50 net.

SENN. Second Revised Edition of "The Pathology and Surgical Treatment or Tumors." By N. Senn, M. D. 718 pages, 478 ill., 12 pl. $5.00, $6.00.

SOLIS COHEN. Saunders' Question Compend, No. 17, "Essentials of Diagnosis" by Solomon Solis Cohen, M. D., and Augustus A. Eshner, M. D. Second ed., rev. and enlarged, 417 pages, 60 illu. $1.00. net

Books, Reprints, Catalogues, Etc., Received.

Classification and Differential Diagnosis of Hernia. By H. H. De Puy, M. D., Chicago. Rept. *Med. Visitor* Nov. 1898.

A new method of Suture in operations for Inguinal and other forms of Hernia. By Leonard Freeman, M. D., (Denver, Colo.) Rept. *Ann. of Surg.*, March 1900.

On the Injection of a weak sterile solution of Sodium Chloride into Collapsed Eyes. By Joseph A. Andrews, M. D., New York. Reprt. *Arch. Opthal* No. 1, 1900.

Some Considerations Relative to the Diagnosis of Surgical Diseases of the Kidneys. By Dr. Leonard Freeman, M. D. Rept. *Denver Med. Times.*

Words of Cheer.

Dr. Walter J. Freeman writes:—You are to be congratulated upon a most progressive and meritorious undertaking, one which I have no doubt will be of service to those interested in medical literary work.

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J. F. B.

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VOLUME III. MAY-AUGUST, 1900. No. 3-4

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT OF THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

The Third Annual meeting was held on Jnne 4, 1900, at eight P. M., at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, N. J., with eleven members present, as follows:—

Dr. G. M. Gould, of Philadelphia, presiding:

Dr. William Browning, Library Medical Society of the county of Kings, Brooklyn,

Miss Grace W. Bryant, Quine Library, "College of Physicians and Surgeons," Chicago,

Mr. Charles Perry Fisher, Library of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia,

Dr. George D. Hersey, Library Rhode Island State Medical Society, Providence, R. I.,

Dr. James C. Merrill, Library of Surgeon-General's Office Washington, D. C.,

Mrs. Grace W. Myers, Treadwell Library, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston,

Miss M. C. Noyes, Library Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.,

Dr. Arthur W. Dunning, representing Dr. J. L. Rothrock, Library of Ramsey County Medical Society, St. Paul, Minn.,

Dr. Lewis H. Taylor, Library of Luzerne County Medical Society, Wilkesbarre, Pa.,

Dr. Frank B. Wynn, Indianapolis Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind.,

The Secretary Miss M. R. Charlton, of Montreal being absent, Mrs. Grace W. Myers was appointed Secretary, protem,

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted, owing to the absence of Miss Charlton.

The report of the Treasurer was then read, and a committee of two, Mr. Fisher and Miss Noyes,

was appointed to audit the accounts.

In presenting the report of the Executive Committee, Dr. Gould said that the usefulness of the Association had been amply demonstrated. The report of the Manager of the Exchange proved this and gave confidence in the continuance of the work. Every library-member of the Association has recieved several times the value of the contribution or dues in books or periodicals furnished by the Exchange. Several publishers have been generous, especially Messers. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., of Philadelphia, to whom the profession owes a great debt of gratitude. Contributions of annual subscriptions to current journals have been sought from publishers and editors, with gratifying success, but only as regards those published in professional interests. It is thus seen that placing the publishing interests of medical literature in the hands of lay and commercial men has served to differentiate these publishers into two classes: The one holds that local public medical libraries in the cities of the United States are to be discouraged, because every medical book and journal in such a library will, they say, lessen sales to the physicans of the place. The question of the benefit to the profession and to the world by the dissemination of of knowledge is ignored or answered on the simple ground of the sales of a few books. But there are other medical publishers who are either broader minded, more unselfish, or more far sighted and who do not discourage public medical libraries. These we believe have not only more open hearts and broader minds, but have better business judgement. The history of the plebification of of literature is epitomized by saying that the cheaper and more easily procured have books and papers become the more they are demanded and the greater the sales and profits to publishers and writers. So that the fact of a publishers attitude to medical libraries at once fixes his status not only as a friend of the profession but as a far seeing business man. In trying to secure donations of books for membership libraries of the Association of Medical Libraries, when the proposal of the Executive Committee is greeted by a publisher with contempt of medical libraries the man at once classifies himself spontaneously aud perfectly. Now every author must desire to have his book in every good public medical library, and every plysician whether author or not most earnestly wishes the same thing. The libraries (with a very few exceptions) cannot afford to buy books and periodicals. They must therefore be obtained by gift. A number of generous authors have agreed to forego their royalties if the publishers will present the volumes to the Association. In some cases

publishers have agreed and we believe the plan can be made almost universal if authors will use their influence to bring it about. Let us who are interested in our professional literature, ask our publishers to adopt the plan suggested and in making new contracts let us stipulate it as a condition. The Association wishes at least twenty five copies of every medical book and journal published. It will later publish a list of authors, journals, and publishers who have been willing to help build up medical libraries.

Besides appeals to publishers, requests have been sent to the Secretaries of all American Medical Societies, or organizations, publishing transactions, for gifts to the Association of fifty copies of all Reports or Transactions published. Many have accepted, but every member of such societies should do what he can to bring about action of the Society on this question. It is for the local organization the easiest and cheapest method of distributing its transactions to the best libraries of the country, and helps to establish the work of the Exchange on a better basis.

The advisibility of promptly furnishing the Exchange manager with lists of Duplicates and Wants was urged, and that she should be kept notified of changes in either of these lists.

Members were warned not to send books to the Exchange except after conference, and upon order. Expense and labor can be spared by shipment direct from one library to another through the instrumentality of the Exchange.

In conclusion Dr. Gould hoped that some library would take up the work of the Exchange, thus lessening the expense of exchange storage-rooms and of librarians salaries.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARY EXCHANGE.

The Library Exchange became operative December 1st, 1899, and thus has had an existance of six months active life. In this time the following volume of business has been transacted:—

Number of volumes received, 729.

Number of unbound periodicals, complete volumes, recd., 64.

Number of unbound periodicals, loose numbers received, 808.

Number of Pamphlets and reprints, 181.

Number of Libraries contributing books, 1.

Number of Libraries receiving books, 15.

Number of bound volumes sent to libraries, 218.

Number of unbound periodicals sent to libraries complete volumes, 20.

Number of unbound periodicals sent to libraries loose numbers, 48.

Number of Pamphlets sent to libraries, 18.

Number of Periodicals exchanged, complete volumes, 52.

Number of Periodicals ex-

changed, loose numbers, 457.

Value of bound volumes received, $1,734.75.

Value of periodicals received, $125.

Value of pampelets and reprints received, $20.

Value of books distributed, $619.

Value of periodicals and pamphlets distributed, 20.35.

Value of books and periodicals on hand, 1,246.30.

Sold 76 books at cost of binding, (to 11 libraries), 16.64.

Value of these books at publisher's price, $171.

Received duplicate lists from 9 libraries.

Received want lists from 7 libraries.

The Secretary was instructed to keep a list of all Journals sending complimentlary copies to the Institutions belonging to this Association; and that after each annual meeting, she should send to each of the publishers of said journals, a revised list of the constituent members of this Association.

The thanks of the Association were tendered to the Executive Committee for the work done this year, and they were requested to continue their work during the coming year.

It was voted, that the Association, through its Secretary, convey to Messrs P. Blakiston's Son and Company of Philadelphia, its most cordial thanks for their great courtesy and generosity during the past year.

The subject of applications for membership was next taken up. It was voted that the application of Dr. Marcelle Baudouin, of Paris, be referred to Dr. Merrill, to be reported upon at the next annual meeting.

Voted, that the applications of the Library of El Paso County, Texas Medical Society, and of the Library of the Medical Department of the University of Texas, be accepted.

The application of Rush Medical College, of Chicago, which was next taken up, was laid on the table.

It was moved and seconded that this Association adopt as a rule that only one Library shall be represented in the Association from any one city, town or country. After lengthy discussion, this motion was withdrawn. The application of Library of Rush College was then taken up again, and was accepted by a rising vote.

The Secretary was instructed to notify other Libraries, whose names are on the list, and to whom application-blanks have been forwarded, that their applications have not been received.

The question was then raised of the admittance of Libraries of irregular medicine, and it was voted that no Library having a Sectarian name or title, or owned by a sectarion school or society,

be admitted to membership in this Association.

A Committee of two was appointed on program for each year, one of whom shall be the Secretary, and the other shall be appointed by the Chair.

The Auditing Committee on the Treasurer's report now announced that it had examined the same and found it correct. It was accordingly voted that said Treasurer's report be accepted.

The Secretary was instructed to correspond with the representative of the Colorado Medical Library Association in regard to his membership in the Association.

The next business was the election of officers. Dr. Browning, who has held the office of Treasure since the Association was organized, tendered his resignation, which was accepted with regret.

Voted, that the Secretary cast the ballot for the re-election of the President, Vice-President, and Secretary, and for the election of Dr. George D. Hersey, of Providence, as Treasurer; which was accordingly done.

Voted, that when the Association adjourns, it apjourn to meet according to the judgment and decision of the Executive Committee as to time and place.

The following list of Libraries pledge themselves for the subscription of $25 each toward the maintanance of the Exchange for the coming year.

Library Medical Department, McGill University, Montreal.

Library, Ramsey County Medical Society, St. Paul,

Library, Medical and Chirugical Faculty of Maryland.

Dr. Gould, Philadelphia.

Library, Luzerne County Medical Society, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Quine Library, College Physians and Surgeons, Chicago.

Indianapolis Public Library.

Library Medical Society, County of Kings, Brooklyn.

It was voted that the Secretary be instructed to forward a list of all free journals to each of said Journals with request that it may be published; and that such list be printed in our manual, and that it be included in all reports made of this Association.

The Secretary was instructed to furnish a copy of the report of this meeting to the Executive Committee.

There being no further business to transact, the meeting adjourned. GRACE W. MYRES,
Secretary Protem.

Publishers' Record.

Publishers sending us books for review will be entitled to have *all* their new books recorded in this department.

P. Blackiston's Son & Co, Philadelphia.

The Students Medical Dictionary. By George M. Gould, A. M., M. D., 11th Edition. Small octavo. 840 pages. Illustrated. $2.50, With thumb index, $3.00.

W. B. Saunder's & Co., Philadelphia and London.

The American Illustrated Medical Dictionary. For Students and Practitioners. Numerous New and elaborate tables. By W. A. Dorland, A M., M. D. Large $8 00., 800 pages. $4.50, with thumb index $5.00.

Sketches of Medical Libraries.

XV.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

By FRANK B. WYNN, A. M., M. D., Indianapolis, Indiana.

The first medical library of any pretension available for the profession of Indianapolis was that bequeathed to the Medical College of Indiana by John S. Bobbs, the father of the operation of cholecystomy. At the time of his death, in 1870, it was considered the most valuable collection of medical books west of the Alleghany Mountains. It contained about 3,000 volumes, many of which were exceedingly rare. It was especially rich in French works. With the burning of the college building in 1894, there was total destruction of the library.

Indianapolis was then left without a medical library. The need of one was keenly felt, especially by the younger men of the profession. The growth of this sentiment ultimately found formal expression in the Marion County Medical Society. A committee was appointed by the president of this organization to formulate a plan for the establishment of a medical library. At this time, fortunately, two members of the School Board, which was the governing body of the Indianapolis Public Library, were also members of our medical society. They pledged the support of the Public Library management, in case the Society saw fit to endeavor to establish a medical department. A commodious and well lighted room in the beautiful new Library building was tendered for the exclusive use of the medical department, provided sufficient books were donated to justify the use of so much space. The offer included also the administration of the department and financial help in the future, as conditions seemed to require. The committee recommended acceptance of the proposition made by the Board of School Commissioners and that the Secretary of the society be directed to solicit books, journals and funds from every possible source for the building up of the medical library. Considerable vigorous opposition was offered to making it a department of the Public Library. It was urged that if the society went to the labor and expense of obtaining the books it should own and control them. The certain difficulty and expense of administration, however, led to the adoption of the committee's report. The wisdom of the action has since been abundantly verified.

The writer's enthusiasm and anxiety for the success of the undertaking were not lacking, but it was with a feeling of trepidation

that the work was begun. The canvass for donations began in the early spring and a formal opening of the library occurred in the fall. Every physician of standing in the city was visited or appealed to by letter. While urgent appeals were made for large donations, small ones were never spurned. Studious effort was made not to offend, but to infect every one with library enthusiasm. Scarcely a physician failed to contribute something, some very liberally. The limits of instructions were exceeded in extending the invitation to give, to whoever could be convinced that the enterprise was worthy of assistance. Communications were sent to prominent men in the profession over the State, manufacturing chemists, druggists, scientific and medical organizations, departments of the government, etc. A large amount of material was obtained from sources outside the local society.

One of the first objects sought was to complete files of the leading medical journals in general medicine and surgery, and in the specialties. It was a tedious task which at times led one almost to despair. The collection of fragments, of missing years, and missing numbers, necessitated search through attics, wardrobes, cellars and second-hand bookstores. No attempt was made to complete the files of the less important journals.

Effort was made to elicit the support of the profession of the State in the movement, with a gratifying degree of success. Dr. James F. Hibberd, of Richmond, ex-President of the American Medical Association, gave 700 volumes; Dr. G. W. H. Kemper, of Muncie, 150; and many others made smaller donations. The most munificent donation was from Mrs. Parvin, widow of the late Theophilus Parvin, the eminent obstetrician, He was formerly a practitioner of this city. The gift contained 900 volumes, and covers very thoroughly the subject of obstetrics, which was his department in the Jefferson Medical College.

At the formal opening of the Medical Library on November 1, 1898, the number of volumes had risen to 3,957. Since that time a munificent donation has been received from Dr. J. Ewing Mears, of Philadelphia, consisting of 567 volumes. The Association of Medical Librarians has contributed a number of valuable books; through the Exchange in connection with that organization others have been added. Many small donations have been received. By painstaking research the files of forty-odd of the leading medical journals, foreign and domestic, have been completed. It has not yet been deemed practicable or advisable to enlarge our journal list to include the less important medical publications. During the past year about a thousand dollars have been expended for new books. Through these various sources the

Medical Library has gained since the opening a year and a half ago 1,023 volumes, making a total of 4,980. Of these, 793 are duplicates, which we hope to exchange to advantage.

The policy in reference to the use of the library is to make it strictly for reference. Members of the profession and medical students only are given access. Until very recently no books have been permitted to circulate. An experimental rule is now for the first time in force, permitting the removal of a book for twenty-four hours, with severe penalties for failure to return promptly. It is designed to "star" a limited number of books of semi-medical or popular nature which may be taken out for a longer period. A catalogue of the Medical Library is now in course of preparation and will be placed in the hands of practitioners as a matter of convenience to them.

The plan of affiliation with the Public Library has proven most satisfactory. The Librarian, Eliza G. Browning, has favored the enterprise in every possible way; and the library attendants for the department, Miss Adams and Miss Dye, have been very patient and faithful through the large amount of drudgery connected with the work.

The writer's former relationship to the library was entirely unofficial. I was simply the representative of the Medical Society, appointed to solicit donations and turn them over to the Public Library. The management was perfectly willing, however, to be governed by any suggestion made with reference to the undertaking. By a recent change in the law governing the Board of School Commissioners, my relationship has become official. This body appoints what is known as the "Advisory Library Board," consisting of five members. The positions are honorary and without salary. As a member of the latter it falls to me to recommend purchases for the Department of Medicine and General Science. Under the present regime, therefore, the prospects are most flattering for a substantial growth in our Medical Library.

The task of collecting material for the library has been tedious, laborious and at great personal sacrifice. But it has been a labor of love in a good cause. The generous and steadfast support of my professional colleagues and the consciousness that we now have a creditable library are ample reward.

MISSISSIPPI WAKES UP.

In our state we have not a single medical library, as such. The reason, of course, lies in the fact that we have no really large towns in the commonwealth. This is of no consequence if one had but stopped to think, for a first-class medical library could have been started years ago by being made a part of our great state library, which is now one of the finest in the United States. If our State Medical Association had just utilized its annual transactions and those received as exchanges as a nucleus, forming part of the state library, not many years would have gone by without substantial additions being made to it by legacy, etc., from medical men, not alone from our own state, but from all parts of the Union.

As a starter let us have such a plan for the Meridian meeting of the association in April.—*Editorial, Journal Mississippi State Medical Association, March, 1900.*

DEDICATION OF THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The dedication of the new library building of the Medical Society of the County of Kings at 1313 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., took place Saturday, May 19th, 1900, at 2 p. m.

Dr. Lewis S. Pilcher, president of the society, presided, and after an invocation by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman an address was made by Dr. George M. Gould, of Philadelphia, President of the Association of Medical Librarians. He referred specially to the work of medical missions, and said that all good physicians were interested in carrying to the heathen the gospel of our medical civilization.

Dr. James R. Chadwick, Librarian of the Boston Medical Library, congratulated the members on being so well housed.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the New York Academy of Medicine, told of the long acquaintance with the growth and the prominent men of Brooklyn, extending over half a century.

NEW BUILDING'S HISTORY.

In transferring the building to the Board of Trustees, Dr. William Maddren, Chairman of the Building Committee, referred to the history of the procurement of the new building. For several years there had been an increasing realization of the inadequacy of facilities for library work. Most of the members remembered the pathetic piling up in cellar, closets and all over the floor of valuable books and precious material. This involved not only the impossibility of making a proper use of them, but also their rapid deterioration and destruction, as well as the continued risk of loss at the hands of collectors. This also dampened the ardor of any would-be givers.

"This society is indebted to its former president, Dr. George MacNaughton, for the initiatory act in the procurement and erection of this building. The Building Committee also feels that his name should receive the place of honor for his enthusiasm, zeal and earnest effort in the realization and adaptation of this building for the uses of the society. In 1894, at the April meeting of this society, the president, Dr. MacNaughton, delivered an inaugural address, fn which he dwelt upon the inadequacy and unfitness of our place of meeting and the need of a suitable and fireproof structure for our library. Prompt action was urged upon the society, and a committee was appointed to consider the recommendations of the president.

TOTAL COST ABOUT $90,000.

"The total cost of our undertaking for buildlng and site will reach nearly $90,000. To meet this outlay our funds have come from subscriptions, mostly from

members, from the sale of our former property, and from the building loan. And at a time when our need of help was perhaps greatest, the wives and families of many members of the society organized themselves into a 'Woman's Auxiliary to the Committee on New Building,' and to raise money to help along our new building gave, at great expense of time and effort, the now famous and successful Græco-Roman Festival. The sum received from this source amounted to $17,310,10, and the committee will ever bear in grateful remembrance the Woman's Auxiliary for this large and timely help."

Dr. Frank E. West, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, then accepted the building, expressing great satisfaction at the culmination of the work, and Dr. Pilcher, in turn, accepted it for the society. After a benediction by the Rev. John P. Chidwick, there was a reception to the women present from 5 to 6 p. M. In the evening a dinner in honor of the occasion and for the entertainment of the invited guests was held at the Farmhouse, Prospect Park. Dr. Pilcher was the toastmaster, and among the speakers were the Rev. A. J. Lyman, Dr. Abraham Jacoby, Dr. William Browning and Drs. Fairbairn, McLean and J. H. Hunt.

MOVEMENT BEGAN IN 1881.

The start toward getting the beautiful new home for the Medical Society of the County of Kings was made in 1891, when Dr. Joseph Hunt, the librarian of the society, said that the library "already demands more room." Following Dr. Hunt's report, the desire for more commodious and central quarters grew stronger each year.

The initiative was taken by Dr. MacNaughton, when, in his annual address as president in 1894, he emphasized the growing need and made the recommendation that some action be taken at once. A committee was appointed that was known as the "Jumbo Committee," to distinguish it from the minor committees, and it consisted of two members from each of the wards of the city, and two members from each of the county towns. It was organized in September of that year, with Dr. F. H. Stuart as treasurer and Dr. Myerle as secretary. Through the persistent efforts of this committee $17,000 was raised in pledges.

In the spring of 1897, the president of the society, the chairman the "Jumbo Committee" and the chairman of the Board of Trustees recommended the site in Bedford avenue, opposite the 23d Regiment Armory. This selection met the approval of the members of the society. The amount paid for the lot was $17,500, one-half in cash.

THE CHOOSING OF THE PLANS.

A final Building Committee of five was appointed. It was composed of Drs. Frank E. West, George MacNaughton, William

Maddren, Charles Jewett and William Browning, each representing some leading interest in the society. Frank Freeman was appointed consulting architect, and the plans of Wald & Cranford were chosen from twenty designs.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The building occupies a rectangle 59 by 85 feet. It is colonial in design, and executed in brick with stone trimmings. It is a three-story and basement fireproof structure, with special provisions for the safety of the library. In the basement a place has been reserved for bicycles, and the remaining space is devoted to a heating and vensilating apparatus and the elevator machinery. Coming into the building from Bedford avenue one steps into a vestibule in what is known as the main entrance hall. This is in the nature of a foyer for the auditorium, entrance to which is gained through three doorways. Around the foyer are a reception parlor, a woman's room and a cloakroom.

At the right is the main office, the desk of which commands a view of all entrances. The auditorium will seat nearly four hundred, and is to be lighted chiefly from skylights extending across the building and over the speaker's platform. On the second story is the reading room, which occupies the entire front of the building. Here are fire-places, tables, current journal case, card catalogue, cabinet for photographs and rare books. A feature of the library is the alcoves for private study. Adjacent to the reading room is a conversation room. The rear of the second floor is devoted to the stack room, which has a capacity of about one hundred thousand volumes. Everything here is absolutely fireproof. The third story is devoted to the apartments of the librarian and custodian of the building, storage rooms and two large section rooms, which may be used separately or in conjunction.

The Medical College Library.

Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, Ind.

The twenty-second annual announcement contains the following:

The H. W. Clarke Library, a large and valuable collection of medical books, foreign and domestic journals and reviews, is open to the use of all students, and alumni of the college, free of charge. To this have been added valuable contributions by Drs. L. D. Waterman and G. V. Woollen, of Indianapolis. This library is in the college building.

The College Library is partieularly well equipped in the way of standard text books, thus enabling the student to profitably spend the hours intervening between lectures in reading after the various professors.

The Medical Department of the Indianpolis Public Library numbers 4,139 well selected volumes, embracing the latest text books and medical works, together with complete files and bound volumes of all the prominent medical tournals in English, French and German. To these the student will have free access.

Toledo Medical College.

We read in the twentieth announcement that the library contains, besides the modern text books, many rare and valuable works of historical merit.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Dr. C. A. Hamann writes:

"The library of the late Dr. R. A. Vance, consisting of some 1800 volumes, has recently been secured for the Cleveland Medical Library Association, through the generosity of two of the members of the Board of Trustees of the institution. The association has expended several hundred dollars in the purchase of text books and monographs during the past few months.

Denver Colo. Mrs. Grace Axtell, presented the medical library of her husband, the late Dr. E. R. Axtell, to the Colorado Medical Library Association.

The Library of the Late Milne Edwards.

The late Milne Edwards has bequeathed his valuable scientific library to the Jardin des Plantes, of which he was director for many years.

Moscow, Russia. The valuable l[illegible]v of the late professor Korsakof[illegible] nated by his widow to the Ps[illegible] Clinic of the University of Moscow.

Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Ill.—The Circular of Information for 1900-1901 contains the following item;

"The Alumni Library of about 2,800 volumes has been acquired by purchase, by donation from the late Dr. F. P. Peck, from the mother of the Dr G. W. Jones, and from students and members of the faculty It is on the third floor of Davis Hall. The library is open from 10 to 4 daily, and is under the immediate care of Miss May T. Hillan, Librarian. The net profits on the sale of all college textbooks at the library are devoted to its increase and care. The library is greatly appreciated by students, and is used by an increasing number each year."

In the Reading Room.

REGISTER OF INTERNES OF THE CINCINNATI HOSPITAL, 1831-1900. COMPILED BY ARCH I. CARSON, M. D. PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY OF INTERNES, 1900.

The pamphlet counts 47 pages. It is dry reading—names and dates, dates and names. And yet every line bears witness to the fact that the production of this work was actuated by a warm heart, a poetical imagination and an unselfish love for the venerable institution, and for all—the dead and the living—who received there their first lessons in practical medicine. Such work becomes more valuable and receives due recognition as years roll by. We congratulate the Cincinnati Hospital that Dr. Carson served there as an interne

A New Periodical.

The *Journal of Surgical Technology* is the title of a new periodical to be published monthly, beginning July 1, 1900. It will be devoted to the consideration of the technic of surgical procedures, at a subscription price of $1.00 a year. Valuable premiums are offered with the first subscriptions. Address the Technique Publishing Co., 404 East 14th st., New York City, N. Y., for sample copy.

The Standard Reference Books.

Gould's Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine, Biology and Allied Sciences.

Gould and Pyle's Illustrated Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine and Surgery.

Complete Descriptive Circulars with Sample Pages and Illustrations will be sent upon application.

Large Square Octavo. Price of each book: Full Sheep or Half Dark Green Leather, $10.00; with Thumb Index $11.00; Half Russia, Thumb Index, $12.00, Net.

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Publishers Scientific and Medical Books, 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

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C. D. SPIVAK, M.D.,

538 Twelfth Street., Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

Entered at Denver Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

VOLUME III. SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER, 1900. No. 5-6

Instead of An Apology.

With this issue MEDICAL LIBRARIES closes the third year of its existance. Judging by the unabating interest manifested by its friends, the editor is justified in assuming that MEDICAL LIBRARIES has performed some useful task in the past, and that the old and new friends share the expectations of the editor of a greater usefulness and wider scope in the future career of this unique periodical.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES created a new branch of medical journalism, and like all pioneer work it suffers from a great many imperfctions. Of the many shortcomings of MEDICAL LIBRARIES of which the editor is painfully cognizant, none was so annoying as the "coming short" of its promise to appear regularly once in two months. Our friends who encouraged us morally and aided the enterprise financially know under what difficulties we have labored, and since *all* our subscribers are our friends, an apology for the past is superfluous. We will, therefore, devote this issue mainly to the prospects of the future.

PROSPECTUS.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES Volume IV.

During the year 1901 MEDICAL LIBRARIES will appear *regularly* once in two months, each issue to contain not less than eight pages of reading matter.

OLD SERIES.

The following series will be continued:

1. Sketches of Medical Libraries.
2. Working Libraries in Various Branches of Medicine.
3. Physicians in Fiction.

NEW SERIES.

In response to requests received from librarians in this country and from abroad we will begin a series of articles on:

1. The Organization, Classification Housing, etc., of Medical Libraries.

2. Medical Libraries Bibliography, "Librariana."

3. Biographical Sketches of Medical Librarians.

MISCELLANEOUS.

As heretofore MEDICAL LIBRARIES will publish:

1. Annual reports of the Association of Medical Librarians and of all other medical libraries whose reports we will be able to obtain.

2. Items of Interest—bequests, gifts, rare books, manuscript, sales etc.

3. In the Reading Room,—Reviews of books.

4. Publishers' Record.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

The following eminent men will contribute original articles especially written for MEDICAL LIBRARIES: Prof. W. W. Keen, Philadelphia; Prof. Wm. Osler, Baltimore; Dr. Edward Jackson, Denver; Dr. S. E. Solly, Colorado Springs; Prof. I. Pagel, Editor *Biographisches Lexicon der Hervorragenden Aerzte des Neunzehnten Jahrhundert*, Berlin; Prof. Hirschberg, Editor *Cetralblatt fur Praktische Augenheilkunde;* Prof. Chas. H. Burnett, Philadephia; Prof. Dureau, Librarian Academy of Medicine, Paris; Major J. C. Merrill, Librarian Surgeon General's office, Washington; M. V. Ball, Warren, Pa.; G. D. Hersey, Providence; Dr. Geo. Dock, Ann Arbor; John C. Hemmeter, Baltimore; Thomas G. Lee, Minneapolis; Mrs. C. D. Spivak, Denver; Victor Yarros, Esq. Editor *Chicago Evening Post* and many others.

Publisher's Record.

W. B. Saunders & Co., Philadelphia.

BOHM AND DAVIDOFF. "A Text-Book of Histology," including Microscopic Technic. By A. A. Bohm, M. D., and M. Von Davidoff, M. D., of Munich. Edited by G. Carl Huber, M. D., of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 501 pages, 351 ill.. 8 vo. Price $3.50.

P. Blakiston's Son & Co , Philadelphia.

MONTGOMERY. "Practical Gynecology." A comprehensive Text-book for Students and Physicians. By. E. E. Montgomry, M. D., Professor of Gynecology, Jefferson Medical College, etc. 527 Ill., 8 vo., 800 pages. Price $5.00, $6.00.

GROVES AND THROP. "Chemical Technology," or Chemistry in its applications to Arts and Manufactures. Edited by Charles Edward Groves, F. R. S., and William Throp, B. Sc. Vol. III. Gas Lighting. By Charles Hunt. 8 vo. ill. 312 pages. Price $3.50, $4.50.

GREENE. Medical Examinations for Life Insurance. By Charles Lyman Green. Clinical Pro-Professor of Medicine and Physical Diagnosis in the University of Minnesota. 99 ill., 8vo $4.00

Libraries and Librariana.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. We have received from Dr. Guy C. Bayley, Surgeon in charge of Vassar Brothers' Hospital the following welcome letter:

EDITOR MEDICAL LIBRARIES:

"In your list of Medical Libraries in Polk's Medical Register for 1900 you omit to place the medical library of Vassar Brothers' Hospital. Poughkeepsie, N. Y."

Dr. David B. Ward, the librarian kindly sent in later the following data:

The library was founded in 1897, and is supported by the Hospital. Although the library was organized for the benefit of the Hospital Staff, its use is not restricted. The library contains about 5,000 bound volumes and more than 5,000 pamphlets. Two current medical periodicals are subscribed to.

Opinions.

"Good things should be praised,"—*Shakespear.*

JAMES R. CHADICK, BOSTON, MASS.—I shall be happy to co-oporate with you.

DR. S. SOLIS COHEN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Congratulate you on your library plan.

We wish Dr. Spivak the greatest success in his useful work.—Editorial, *Vratch*, St. Petersburg.

PROF. DR. PAGEL, BERLIN, GERMANY.—Ihre Unternehmen ist auserordentlich verdienstlich.

DR. JOHN MADISON TAYLOR, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—I have been reading of your admirable plan constantly.

M. E. AHERN, EDITOR OF *Public Libraries*, —I shall be very glad to assist you in any way that I can.

DR. ROBERT FLETCHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.—I wish you success in interesting the profession in the subject.

DR. WILLIAM OSLER, BALTIMORE, MD.—How is your joureal getting on? Please put me down as a subscriber.

DR. FENTON B. TURCK, CHICAGO, ILL.—Your periodical should be supported by the medical profession generally.

DR. HOBART AMORY HARE, PHILADELPHIA PA.—You certainly deserve the active support of the medical profession,

DR. LORENZO N. GROSVENOR, CHICAGO, ILL.—I write to ask the privilege of joining your ranks and getting in line.

DR. W. W. KEEN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—I take great pleasure in commending your project on behalf of the medical libraries.

Dr. GEORGE DOCK, ANN ARBOR.—Your efforts for medical libraries appeal to me because I have lived where they were not.

DR. J. S. BILLINGS, NEW YORK.—I wish you success in your enterprise and look forward with interest to the result of your work.

CHAS. PERRY FISHER, LIBRARIAN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—You certainly deserve the highest credit for your labor.

ARTHUR H. CHASE, LIBRARIAN N. H. STATE LIBRARY.—I wish you every success in the publication of your interesting and useful periodical.

R. R. BOWKER, EDITOR *Library Journal*.—The *Journal* has been much interested in your plan from the beginning and kept track of its development.

PROF. DR. I. ZABLUDOWSKY, BERLIN, GERMANY.—Ihre Zeitung halte ich fur eine sehr gute Idee, und bewundere ich nicht wenig Ihren rastlosen Eifer.

DR. S. E. SOLLY, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—hink your idea about the library is a good one d will try and combie with my brethren in caring it out.

DR, FRED'K SHATTUCK, Boston, Mass.—Inclose cheque for $5 for a five year subscription to DICAL LIBRARIES which I am glad to encour- and support.

DR. NICHOLAS SENN, CHICAGO, ILL.—I am much interested in your method of establishing medical libraries. I wish you an abundance of success in your undertaking.

This publication is the only one of its kind. It is an extrroardinary praisworthy undertaking which for the time being would be considered premature in Europe.—*Virchow-Posner's Jahresbericht.*

PROF. DR. I. HIRSCHBERG, BERLIN, GERMANY.—Ich möchte sömit Sie erwahnen bei Ihren idealen Bestrebungen zu beharren und für dieselben in Ihren Vaterlande weiter Propaganda zu macheu.

DR. HARATIO C. WOOD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—I very thoroughly endorse your sentiments. A medical library properly used is a most important lever in the gradual elevation of the medical profession of a community.

MAJOR J. C. MERRILL, LIBRARIAN SURG. GEN, LIBRARY—Permit me to assure you of my appreciation of your undertaking, and of my willingness to co-operate in a work which promises so much good to the medical student and writers.

DR. J. M. DACOSTA, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The work you are engaged in with reference to the organization of medical libraries is of the most valuable kind, and every one interested in professional advancement must be interested in it. I wish you the fullest succes.

DR. C. K. MILLS, PHILADELPAIA, PA.—The establishment of medical libraries and laboratories for research in medicine will be among the more powerful agents for the elevation of American medicine. It is certainly much better to multiply good medical libraries than to found new medical colleges.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES. This is a journal issued for a purpose—to assist in promoting the welfare of the profession without any reflex for the selfish betterment of the editor; unless, indeed, the enjoyable sensation of the satisfaction experienced in altruistic effort be accounted a selfishn aim.

The question of public medical libraries is a living one; the majority of physicians need to be educated to their necessity; this journal aids in educating and should receive hearty support.—*Bulletin Ametican Academy of Medicine.*

In the Reading Room.

THE PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST FOR 1901. Lindsay and Blackiston. FiftiethYear of its Publication, Philadelphia, P Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut St., $1.00.

We should like to examine a collection of the 50 visiting lists published in the past 50 years. This would enable us to study the evolution of an elegant and useful object in the physician's armamentarium. No physician can afford to be without some sort of a memorandum book, and this visiting list is certainly the finest in the market.

Complete Files of Medical Libraries

Vols. One, Two and Three, 1898-1900

MEDICAL LIBRARIES has pre-empted and filled a unique field in medical literature. During the three years of its existence, it has succeeded it attracting the attention of many of the foremoet medical librarians and book-lovers of the world. The contributors to its pages embrace a list of recognized celebrities in the domain of medical journalism: Drs. George M. Gould, Philadelphia; Edward Jackson, Denver; Henry Wald Bettmann, Cincinnatti; William Browning, Brooklyn; Bayard Holmes, Chicago; Dr. Frank B. Wynn, Indianapolis; L. M. Griffith, Bristol, England; V. Usahkoff, St. Petersburg; Russell Wilkins, Concord; Alexander J. Randolph, Chicago; A. C. Getchell, Worcester; Philip Rovno, Berlin; J. C. Dana, Springfield, Mass.; A. H. Chase, Concord, N. H.; Francis D. Tandy, Denver; Grace W. Myers, Boston; Grace W. Bryant, Chicago; W. R. Charlton, Montreal; Alexander Orloff, Riga Russia; T. L. Bradford, Philadelphia, Boris Schaposchnikoff, Odessa, Russia and many others.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES has served as a medium of communication between the medical librarians in this country and abroad. It has published sketches, reports and communications from medical libraries in the United States, England Ireland, Scotland, France, Holland, Russia, Japan, India, Canada, etc.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES has received financial aid and moral support from such men as Drs. J. M. DaCosta Nicholas Senn, William Osler, James R. Chadwick, J. H. Musser, J. C. Wilson, S. A. Fisk, Bayard Holmes, W. W. Keen, F. C. Shattuck, Fenton B. Turck, H. A. Hare, V. Y. Bowditch, E. L. Trudeau, Abraham Jacobi, J. M. Taylor, C. A, Hamann, Daniel Dennis, Arch I. Carson, Chas. W. Dulles, Adolph Zederbaum, P. S. Connor, J. T. Eskridge, Chas. G. Stockton, W. S. Carter, R. H. Fitz, Geo. C. Harlan, F. W. Marlow, J. B. Eagleson, H. Illoway, L. H. Taylor, C. F. Griffin, James Tyson, Daniel Longaker, G. Hudson Makuen, W. R. Whitehead, L. W. Steinbach, Everett J. Brown, Edwin L. Morgan, H. G. Norton, Wm. H. Wilder, C. M. Culver, Robert J. Edes, Henry Sewall, H. Bert Ellis, Landon Carter Gray, Elbridge G. Cutter, Frank J. Lutz, Roland J. Curtin, C. S. Busey, S. D. Risley, Milbank Johnson, Wm. P Munn, S. Solis Cohen, Philip Mills Jones, David Doherty, James Johnston, S. C. Ayres, A. Van der Veer, Robert Sattler, H. N. Spencer, John Uri Lloyd, David Belfrage, Wm. Harvey Smith, Thomas H. Fenton, James E. Newcomb, I. Pagel and I. Zabludowsky, (Berlin), Thomas Windsor, (England,) J. C. Merrill, Surgeon-General Sternberg, William Browning, etc., etc.

No medical library that wishes to be abreast of the times can afford to be without these three volumes of MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

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VOLUME IV. JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1901. No. 1

WILLIAM BROWNING, PH. B., M. D.,

LIBRARIAN OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Biographical Sketches.

I

DR. WILLIAM BROWNING, Ph. B., M. D., LIBRARIAN OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS.

By JAMES MacFARLANE, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. William Browning, was born in Norwich, New London County, Conn., July 7th, 1855. His paternal ancestor, Nathanial Browning, was one of the first settlers, of Portsmouth Colony, now Newport, Rhode Island. Through his mother he traces his ancestry to the pilgrim Elder Brewster of the Mayflower. Dr. Browning prepared for college at the Norwich Free Academy in 1872-3, he then entered Yale (Sheffield Scientific School) from which he graduated with the degree of Ph. B. in 1876. He commensed the study of medicine by taking a special course in anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania during two terms, and he received a diploma in anatomy in 1878.

He then entered the University of Leipsic, Germany, from which he received the degree of M. D., in 1881. He immediately returned to America and became house officer (interne) at the German Hospital, New York City 1881 and 1882.

On leaving the hospital he took up the practice ot medicine in the City of Brooklyn, devoting most of his time to the specialty of neurology. He was attending Neurologist to the Long Island Hospital, O. D. P., 1884 to 1893. He has been lecturer on anatomy and physiology of the nervous system at the Long Island College Hospital since 1887, attending Neurologist at the Kings County Hospital since 1893, and Consulting Neurologist to the St. Christophers Hospital since 1896. Examiner in Lunacy since 1893 Librarian of the Medical Society of the County of Kings since 1891, and Treasurer of the Association of Medical Librarians, 1898 to 1900.

Dr. Browning has been a frequent contributor to medical journals, besides the author of several larger works. Most of his articles are on neurological subjects. The bibliography covers about thirty-five titles, the more elaborate monographs are:—The Veins of the Brain and Its Envelopes, 1884. The Vessels of the Brain, Vol. 8 and 9 Reference Hand-Book of Medical Sciences, 1894. The Nervous Affections that may arise from Malaria, reprint, 1893. The Epileptic Interval, Its Phenomena, etc., 1893. Circulation in the Central Nervous System, 1897. Besides these the Doctor is the author of many scattered articles, annual library reports, and considerable editorial work and reviews for the *Annals of Surgery* (1885-1893) and the *Brooklyn Medical Journal* (since 1891).

Sketches of Medical Libraries.

XVI.

THE LIBRARY OF THE RHODE ISLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY.

By GEORGE D. HERSEY, M. D., Librarian, Providence, R. I.

The library of this society is the fruit of an early planting, for at the first election of officers in 1812 the society chose a librarian. It is not probable that he had a hard time of caring for books as he made no annual report, asked for no appropriation, and the office was finally discontinued. The original idea, however, was revived in 1835, when Dr. Caleb Fiske, who subsequently founded the Fiske prize fund, gave the society a collection of valuable books. No provision was made for securing additions to this nucleus and as medical books soon become out of date this collection after awhile became but little used and in 1868 was deposited in the Rhode Island Hospital, then opened for patients.

The present library was organized in 1879 and at first consisted of exchanges which the secretaries of the society had received and preserved. These files have been gradually completed and kept up to date, making a very important part of the library. Efforts were made to gather the periodicals accumulated by reading clubs or left by deceased physicians of the state and in this way the society fell heir to many valuable collections.

The Providence Medical Association was organized in 1848 and about 1850 began taking the leading English and American medical journals, a liberal practice that with few interruptions has been continued to the present day. These long files of important periodicals, covering half a century, have all been incorporated in our library. In recent years the resources of the library were much extended by the exchanges of the *Atlantic Medical Weekly*. After its discontinuance the waning files of American journals showed the need of another source of supply, and the *Providence Medical Journal* was conceived in the hope of thus benefiting the medical library, as all journals received in exchange and all books sent for review are placed on our shelves and preserved for future reference.

Among the smaller collections that have come into our possession are some that should be mentioned. Isaac Senter, a native of New Hampshire, came to Newport in early life to study medicine with Dr. Thomas Moffatt, a noted Tory, who, by the way had been librarian of the Redwood Library from 1750 to 1753. Senter was a diligent student in the days when there were no medical schools other than the physician's shop

and practice, but in politics did not follow the ultra-loyalist teachings of his preceptor and when the first troops were enrolled at the breaking out of the Revolution he enlisted and was commissioned surgeon. He went with the ill-fated Arnold expedition through the Maine and Canadian forests to Quebec, in November and December, 1775, was taken prisoner and afterwards released. He settled in Pawtuxet, a few miles south of Providence, but afterwards removed to Newport where he acquired a high reputation as the successor of Hunter and the older physicians who had either died or moved away during the war. He was the earliest writer of note among Rhode Island physicians and contributed four articles to the first volume of the Transactions of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, published in 1783.

Dr. Senter accumulated a valuable library which fortunately was kept intact ofter his death. A portion of this collection came finally into the possession of Dr. David King, who collected also other remnants of the early medical libraries of Newport and took pains especially to complete the files of English medical journals. To the end of his industrious life in 1881, Dr. King continued an intelligent and careful collector and student of medical as well as historical literature. At the dispersion of his library our Society came into possession of some important files of periodicals. From this source came our set of the first medical journals published in New York, the *Medical Repository*. in twenty-three volumes, 1797-1824, and some other early New York and Philadelphia journals. But it is in the London and Edinburg series that we have special evidence of Dr. King's appreciation of the earliest medical periodicals. From his library came our files of the *London Medical Journal*, 1781-1799, the long series in fifty-five volumes of the *Medical and Physical Journal*, the *Medical Repository* in thirty-three volumes, the *London Medical Gazette* in forty-eight volumes, the *Edinburg Medical Journal*, in eighty-two volumes and all these in substantial bindings.

Thus the results of the long-continued efforts of Dr. Isaac Senter and the two David Kings, covering a hundred years, from 1781 to 1881 and including some of the earliest periodical medical literature in the English language came at last into our possession.

Other physicians bequeathed valuable additions to our collection. Dr. James H. Eldredge, whose fifty years of active practice in East Greenwich established friendships that still survive, left to our Society the bibliographical accumulations of his lifetime a that of his father before h covering the period, from 180 1891. Dr. Eldredge graduated Philadelphia in 1837 at the Jef son Medical College, where

cousins, Drs. George and Samuel McClellan were professors. Naturally, he took an interest in Philadelphia periodicals and from this source came many of our Pennsylvania journals.

We have not the time to describe in detail the interesting collections of Drs. Levi and Frank Wheaton, or that of Drs. Usher and Charles W. Parson, or that left by Drs. William G. and William A. Shaw of Wickford, or that of the Drs. Briggs of Bristol, each an instance of a two-generation library that fell to us rich in American medical journals.

Our collection was recently placed in the new fire-proof building of the Providence Public Library where it is undergoing a rearrangement and classification that will greatly facilitate its use.

THE NEED OF A MEDICAL LIBRARY.

By JAMES U. BARNHILL, Editor *Columbus Medical Journal.*

One of the urgent needs of the profession in Columbus is a general medical library. It is needed to supplement the private libraries, to serve as a center of social life for the profession and to foster and preserve its literature. This want has been keenly felt for a number of years.

About two years ago Dr. Dickson L. Moore, then President of the Academy of Medicine, called the attention of the Academy to this subject and succeeded in arousing considerable interest and in having a Library Committee appointed. This committee solicited books and journals from the profession and recommended to the Academy that a library fund be provided. But the Academy was not ready for this advanced movement. Other needs of the Society were urged by those opposed to the undertaking.

It was argued that the Academy should have a home before it spent money purchasing books; that it would be too expensive to administer a medical library; that we needed a great many other things more than we did books and reading rooms; that the individual libraries were sufficient for the profession in a city of the size of Columbus. These were some of the objections which were permitted to defeat a proposition in the Academy to provide a fund for the purchase and exchange of books and journals. And this, nothwithstanding arrangements had been made by which the books were to be cared for in the Public School Library and issued without expense to the Academy. The plan proposed for raising funds may not have been the best, but certainly the object was a worthy one and should be en-

couraged. About two hundred volumes were placed in an alcove, but no funds were provided and little further attention has been given to it. Has this not been a mistake?

A library thus administered, at least for a time, in connection with a general library, would be comparatively inexpensive, and, if properly managed, would certanly grow and become an object of more and more interest to the profession. We trust that this work so fairly begun will not long be permitted to languish, but that the Committee will still continue to solicit donations of medical books and journals. If by such a course the Academy but manifests its appreciation of a library, it is not improbable that handsome bequests of valuable personal libraries will soon be made by retired physicians and heirs of deceased members of the profession. Certainly no worthier or more beautiful memorial for a physician could be established than an alcove or library of his books, dedicated to the profession and humanity.

What other available things are more needed by the profession in Columbus than a well selected library? Patients and money, perhaps, if our motives are based on commercialism and the main object of existence be accumulation. But if the purpose be to do a noble work for humanity, and if the chief end of life be to live in the broadest and fullest sense, not only for self, but for others, to add something to the sum of human knowledge, to sift, collate and classify the work and experience of co-laborers, and thus aid in the advancement of Medical Science, then there are few accessories more necessary than a collection of the world's best medical literature.

He who regards a general medical library as a luxury that may be denied the profession without serious detriment, has not realized the force of Emerson's statement, "That we may live without the necessities of life, but the luxuries we must have."

The history and inspiration of the past have come to us through books. The learning of the ancients preserved in books at Alexandria, Rome and Salernum through the twilight of the middle centuries, is even yet a living force. As the lives of the old masters in medicine are giving an impetus to modern medical science, so the men of this generation must give direction to the next through their published work, and it should be preserved The best private collections contain only a fraction of the standard works in medicine, and these are usually limited to one department. Historical medicine, current literature and the larger works of reference are practically ignored. Such collections are incomplete and unsymmetrical and soon perish.

Starling Medical College has a creditable library, and the Ohio

Medical University has one of fair size. Both institutions are making commendable efforts to enlarge this feature of their equipment. But medical college libraries can not supply, in this particular, the needs of the general profession.

A city that would add materially to medical literature, that desires to permanently aid medical progress, must have a general medical library.

Individual research and experience are of little value until they are brought to light and compared with the work of the profession at large. The writer, who has not access to the best that has been written on his theme, will probably thresh over much old straw, propound things as new which are old, and at best prepare papers of only temporary and local interest. His data may be valuable, they may embrace original truth, but they should be compared with the observations of others working in the same line, and restated in the light of all that may be known on the subject. They then will have a greatly increased value for the profession. This kind of work cannot be done without access to more books of reference and medical journals than can be found in the private offices.

A paper to be even approximately final in statement and authoritative, must deal with well collated facts and give them, occasion demands, historical setting. These excellent qualities cannot characterize the literature of a medical center which seeks to get along without a general medical library. We have flourishing medical colleges, excellent hospitals and an active medical society. If to these a a medical library be added it would assuredly have a stimulating, uplifting, and unifying influence. It would broaden the intellectual life of every patron and give dignity and self-respect to the local profession.

Other improvements there are, indeed, which, if secured, would no doubt add greatly to professional success and favorably influence literary work, but certainly nothing could so effectually encourage the scientific spirit, banish provincialism and stimulate literary effort, as the presence in our midst of this potent ally of medical education. How shall we secure it?

University of Oregon Medical Department, Portland, Oregon. We are grateful to Dr. S. E. Josephi, Dean of the Medical Faculty for sending us a marked copy of the Fourteenth Annual Announcement. Session 1900-1901, in which we find the following interesting data:

A medical library, known as "The R. B Wilson Library" has been established at the college building. The nucleus for this is a gift of the medical libraries of the late Dr. R. B Wilson and Dr. Rodney Glisan This has been added to by gift from the Federal Government and will be further enlarged from time to time. Students will be allowed the use of books (not to be removed from the building) under such rules as thecollege may prescribe

We hope the genial Dean, or the librarian will furnish us with additional data in the near future

Libraries and Librarians.

Librarians and all who are interested in the establishment and growth of medical libraries are respectfully solicited to send us Annual Reports, Bulletins, Catalogues, Sketches of Libraries, Items of Interest, Accessions of Rare Books, Gifts, Bequests, Newspaper Clippings, etc., etc., which we will gladly and thankfully publish:

ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS.
ORGANIZED MAY 2, 1898.

President..... Dr. George M. Gould
1631 Locust St., Philadelphia.
Vice-President .....Dr. J. L. Rothrock
St. Paul, Minn.
Secretary..... Miss M. R. Charlton
McGill University, Montreal, Canada.
Treasurer..... Dr. George D. Hersey
Providence, R. I.
Manager of the Exchange,.... Miss M. C. Noyes
847 N. Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.

Executive Committee.

Dr. George M. Gould, Philadelphia; Dr. J. C. Merrill, Washington and C. Perry Fisher, Philadelphia.

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THE COLORADO MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
ORGANIZED MAY 27, 1890.

Dr. Henry Sewall, President; Dr. Carrol E. Edson, Secretary, Dr. Laura L. Liebhardt, Treasurer, R. C. Dudley, Librarian.
Dues $3 per annum.

Trenton, N. J. Dr. H. G. Norton, Chairman of a Committee appointed by the Mercer County Medical Society for the purpose of establishing a Medical Library writes to us that the prospects are bright, and that as soon as the Public Library is completed the library will be located in one of the best second story rooms. We have no doubt that the profession of Trenton will encourage Dr. Norton and his committee in their good work.

Publishers' Record—In the Reading Room.

The above departments are omitted from this issue.

! LIBRARIANS !

Pages of Volumes III and IV are numbered consecutively.

INDEX.

Index to Vos. III and IV will be published in the November-December issue, 1901.

The Standard Reference Books.

Gould's Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine, Biology and Allied Sciences.

Gould and Pyle's Illustrated Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine and Surgery.

Complete Descriptive Circulars with Sample Pages and Illustrations will be sent upon application.

Large Square Octavo. Price of each book: Full Sheep or Half Dark-Green Leather, $10.00; with Thumb Index $11.00; Half Russia, Thumb Index, $12.00, Net.

P. BLAKISTON'S SON & CO., Established 1843
Publishers Scientific and Medical Books, 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

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LIBRARY.

J. F. B.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

"For Libraries are the standing armies of civilization."—O. W. Holmes.

Devoted to the Interests of Medical Libraries, Bibliography and Letters.

Official Organ of the Association of Medical Librarians and the Colorado Medical Library Association.

Issued Bi-Monthly. Edited and Published by Annual Subscription, $1.00

C. D. SPIVAK, M.D.,

538 Twelfth Street., Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

Entered at Denver Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

VOLUME IV. MARCH-APRIL, 1901. No. 2

JAMES R. CHADWICK, M. D.,
LIBRARIAN OF THE BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES R. CHADWICK, M. D.

(INSTEAD OF A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.)

The following excerpts from the addresses delivered at the dedication of the new building of the Boston Medical Library refer to the man whose intellectual features grace the front page of this issue.

DAVID W. CHEEVER, M. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT OF THE BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY:

It is my privilege to introduce to you our librarian. If any one man were named who had collected and created our library, it is he. He is a bibliophile, who travels over Europe with a list of missing numbers in his pockets. Presistent as a bee he never comes home without honey.

F. W. DRAPER, M. D., PRESIDENT OF THE MASSACHUSSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY:

And it is entirely proper that it should add its laurel wreath of special appreciation as a tribute to the man whom Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes once described as the "untiring, imperturbable, tenacious, irrepressible, all-subduing agitator, who neither rested nor let others rest until the succeess of the library project was assured." The description fits Dr. Chadwick today as accurately as it did in 1878.

WILLIAM OSLER, M.D., LL. D, F.R.S.:

But the feeling which absorbs all others is one of deep satisfaction that our friend, Dr. Chadwick, has at last seen fulfilled the desire of his eyes. To few is given the tenacity of will which enables a man to pursue a cherished purpose through a quarter of a century—"*Ohne Hast, aber ohne Rast*" ('tis his favorite quotation); to fewer still is the fruition granted. Too often the reaper is not the sower. Too often the fate of those who labor at some object for the public good is to see their work pass into other hands, and to have others get the credit for enterprises which they have initiated and made possible. It has not been so with our friend, and it intensifies a thousandfold the pleasure of this occasion to feel the fitness, in every way, of the felicitations which have been offered to him.

J. S. BILLINGS, M. D., LL. D., D. C. L., LIBRARIAN OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY:

As you all know, these results are largely due to the fact that one man having abundance of energy and public spirit, with much knowledge and an insatiable thirst for more, and with a fairly definite idea of what he wanted, has been working incessantly for the last quarter of a century towards this end. I congratulate you upon your wisdom in letting him thus work, and in helping him to carry out his plan. His power for good has not been limited to Boston, for by way of recreation he has devoted some of his time to stirring up and stimulating other librarians like myself. when he thought they needed it, or when he had some superfluous energy to dispose of, which was often. In this and other ways, he has given material and valuable assistance to other libraries, more than any of you are are aware of, and it is not only personal affection for him, great as that is, but a sense of what is just and right, which leads me to say to you that, while the Boston Medical Library has been his special pet, for which no trouble was too great to take, and no sacrifice too great to make, all other medical libraries in this country are more or less indebted for their progress and prosperity to your librarian, Dr. James R. Chadwick.

Working Libraries.

II

A WORKING LIBRARY IN SURGERY.

By W. W. KEEN, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

It gives me very great pleasure to comply with the request of the Editor to furnish some suggestions as to a Working Library in Surgery. I shall make it especially a library which young practitioners desiring to know surgical literature with fair thoroughness would secure. Of course as much less can be purchased by the general practitioner as his greater or less activity in surgical matters or his purse would warrant. I shall refer chiefly to books in the English Language.

1. *Journals.* I would place in the front rank medical journals. Not that they give a complete knowledge, but they keep us in touch with the progress of surgery far more than text books. These last are always somewhat behind the age especially after three or four years, but the journals are always fresh. But not every thing new in them is to be accepted. Careful scrutiny and good judgement will enable us to select that which is good. Among them, the English and American Journals naturally, would take precedence. Of the English journals, two are pre-eminently useful, the *Lancet* and the *British Medical Journal.* Of the American journals I should place the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, the oldest medical journal in the English language, the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, *The Philadelphia Medical Journal*, *New York Medical Journal*, *New York Medical Record* and *American Medicine* as among the most important. Of course, every practitioner would subscribe to his local journal or journals in addition.

The special journals having to do with surgery are, however, for the surgeon proper, of more importance. Two Journals above all others cover the literature in surgery. The *Annals of Surgery* which is the only exclusively surgical journal published in the English language and the *Centralblatt fuer Chirurgie*, a weekly, which has abstracts of all the most important surgical articles culled from universal literature. Besides these important publications, there is, in France the *Revue de Chirurgie* and in Germany the *Deutsche Zeitschrift fuer Chirurgie* and the *Beitraege zuer klinische Chirurgie* and the *Archiv fur klinische Chirurgie* are most useful. Of course other journals such as the *Muenchener medicinische Wochen-*

schrift. The Berlin and Vienna Journals, and the Swiss Journals etc., contain very much which is of value.

2. General Works on Surgery. As every parent thinks his own baby is the best, I will be excused if I place the American Text Book of Surgery at the head of the list. In addition to this a smaller but very excellent book is DaCosta's Modern Surgery, and among larger works, Warren's International Text Book of Surgery, two volumes; Park's System of Surgery, two volumes; and Dennis' System of Surgery, four volumes; and the American translation of Tillmann's Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology in one volume and, his Text Book of Surgery in three volumes are all admirable. A general review of the whole field of Surgery can be found in Gould and Pyle's Cyclopedia of Medicine and Surgery; and Gould's Year Book of Medicine and Surgery, will keep the reader posted in the most important articles which have appeared in the preceding year.

3. In Operative Surgery, by far the best book that I know in any language is that of Jacobson. It is best, because it not only states proceedures, which every operative surgery does, but gives the reasons why operations are done, the difficulties one may meet with in their performance and a particular appreciation of their value. Other excellent Operative Surgeries are the recent edition of Bryant of New York, the American translation of Zuckerkandl and the well known work of Esmarch and Kowalzig. Of course, while I mention only these, there are a very large number of other excellent Operative Surgeries which I would not wish to be supposed to slight. The same remark applies to other Sections of this paper.

4. Surgical Technique. Perhaps the best recent books are the translation of Schimmelbusch's Aseptic Treatment of Wounds, and Beck's Manual of the Modern Theory and Technique of Surgical Asepsis. While these are excellent the most important surgical technique is given with fair fullness in the general surgeries I have already mentioned.

5. Surgical Anatomy. The best and in some respects the most entertaining and interesting topographical surgical anatomy is Hyrtl's Topographische Anatomie though it is now, in some respects, antiquated. It is a treasure of house of knowledge from which many authors have drawn. America has provided three splendid more modern works, any one of which will supply the readers wants: the Regional Anatomy of McClellan, Harrison Allen's "Human Anatomy," and Deaver's "Surgical Anatomy." Of course I take it for granted that Gray, Gerrish Macalister, Morris or some similar work will be on the shelves already.

6. Surgical Diagnosis. We must

look here to England for the best two brief manuals, those of Keetley and Pearce Gould. Mc Donald's Diagnosis is fuller and in general very trustworthy.

7. Surgical Pathology. Both Warren and Senn have published Surgical Pathologies which are very excellent. I have already referred to Tillmann's.

Leaving now the general topics, it may be interesting and useful to suggest some books on special departments as follows:

8. Surgical First Aid. Perhaps the best is Lillienthal's "Imperative Surgery for the General Practitioner, Specialist, and Recent Graduate."

9. On Tumors. Bland Sutton's and Senn's books are the best. All the General Surgeries have good and often full articles on tumors.

10. Fractures and Dislocations. Here America provides us all that is necessary in Scudder's and Hopkins' books on Fractures, and Stimson on Fractures and Dislocations.

11. Surgery of the Joints. The best small book for this purpose is Marsh's "Surgery of the Joints."

12. Orthopaedic Surgery. Again America furnishes us with the best text book in that of Bradford and Lovett.

13. Surgery of Children. The best manual is by Edmund Owen of London.

14. Surgery of Typhoid Fever. Again I will be pardoned if I recommend one of my own books, but the more readily because it is the only book in any language which covers the subject; namely: The Surgical Complications and Sequels of Typhoid Fever.

15. Surgery of the Head. A very excellent monograph is that of Allen Starr of New York, though it is chiefly Neurological. An extensive paper of my own will be found in Buck's Reference Hand-Book of the Medical Sciences, of which a new edition is just coming out. The chapter in the American Text Book of Surgery is fairly complete.

16. Surgery of the Spine. The best book on this subject is that of Thorburn. A fairly complete article also by myself is found in Buck's Reference Hand Book.

17. Surgery of the Chest. The only text book that I know of on this subject is that of Paget. There have been, however, especially in the *Revue de Chirurgie* in the last two or three years a number of articles by Terrier and other French surgeons, which are very excellent.

18. Surgery of the Abdomen. Kelly's Operative Gynecology (two volumes) is the most important American contribution in this department. The last edition of Greig Smith's Abdominal Surgery, the Text Book of Gynecology of E. E. Montgomery and several others, and the Surgery of the Alimentary Canal of Maylard, are among the best smaller works.

19. Appendicitis. Special monographs on appendicitis have been

issued by Mynter, Morris, Fowler and Deaver, all of them good. On the whole, however, I think the most judicial article on Appendicitis that I know of is the chapter by Richardson in Park's System of Surgery.

20. Diseases of the Gall Bladder. Mayo Robson's small monograph on the "Gall Bladder and Bile Ducts," and Kehr's on Gall-Stones are perhaps the best.

21. Surgery of the Kidneys. In this department the monographs of Morris and of Newman are excellent, especially the former.

22. Genito-Urinary Surgery. The well known works of Jacobson, 'Diseases of the Male Organs of Generation;" Bangs and Hardaway's, "American Text Book of Genito Urinary Diseases, Syphilis and Diseases of the Skin;" White and Martin's "Genito-Urinary and Veneral Diseases;" and Henry Morris', "Injuries and Diseases of the Genital and Urinary Organs;" will furnish any wayfarer with all that he may need.

23. Rectal Surgery. For Rectal Surgery the reader would best go to Matthews or Kelsey among American authors or to Allingham and Cripps among the English.

24. Minor Surgery. A number of text books have been published on this subject, one of the best is that of Wharton. It is included also as a chapter in a number of the various text books.

THE NEGLECT OF A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY IN DENVER.*

By HENRY SEWALL, M. D., Ph. D.

Members of the medical fraternity from abroad have been heard to express the opinion, that the intellectual and educational status of the profe sion in Denver is, comparatively speaking, of an unusually high order. No strenuous objection to this estimate seems to be entertained in the local medical community. In fact, the writer is one of those who are prone to believe that the physical disorder, which has directed a large proportion of his colleagues to Denver, has selected by preference the finer types of medical men.

If this be the situation, there must be duties devolving upon the medical p ofession of Denver co-ordinate with the abilities of its members. We live in a region unique in its stimulating influence upon the vital powers. We see in extraordinary completeness the varieties of some of the most important diseases. The work of prospecting and development in the field of high altitude climatology, in its relation to physiology and pathology is of necessity the peculiar labor of the medical profession. Problems of the greatest interest to science and of impor-

*Remaks of the retiring President at the Annual Meeting of the Colorado Medical Library Association.

tance to human welfare here offer themselves to our research.

It is a pertinent question—What is the most important factor in the evolution of a given group of physicians and surgeons towards their highest influence abroad and their surest aggrandizement at home? The answer here proposed is; that the Medical Library is the most essentual aid to the development of medical knowledge and power, outside of the narrow range of individual experiences and conference.

In the histories of the recognized centers of medical art and science, we find a demonstration of the truth of this opinion. For many years the Boston Medical Library Association has been accumulating literary treasures that have recently been given a new and fine library building by one of the soundest scientific communities in the world. In New York, the Academy of Medicine is founded upon a library which is the idol of some of the best intellects of the metropolis. In Philadelphia, the Library of the College of Physicians is known as widely as the name of the city. Recently a National Association has been formed to aid medical libraries in the accumulation of desired material, through exchange with related organizations. In short, given the problem to find the local and general influence of the medical profession of any community and what has been accomplished therein by reason of technical knowledge and ability, the solution can best be found by looking up the local medical library and estimating its completeness and the vigor of the support given it by members of the medical profession.

Let us see what has been done in Denver to help those who want the privilege of consulting the medical literature of the world. In May 1893, seven physicians met to consider this question. They organized and incorporated the Colorado Medical Library Association for "the establishment of a library and accumulation of literature for the same, by purchase, gift or otherwise, for the diffusion of knowledge of the medical arts and sciences."

Mr. J. C. Dana, Librarian of the Public Library, gave the organization his enthusiastic co-operation. Through his influence, the Public Library guaranteed to give shelf room, with care and attendance, to the property of the Medical Association. The Public Library also agreed to spend at least as much money on medical literature as should be devoted by the Association in the development of its own resources. Early in its life the Library Association determined to limit its expenditures to the building up of a reference library, by which was meant the collection of complete files of the principal medical journals of the world, together with the bibliographic works of reference. Through the cordial generosity of

the editors of the two medical journals published in Denver, the Association has received from their exchange lists donations of about one hundred and fifty current medical journals, including a majority of leading American and some valuable foreign periodicals. A number of our most important journals are donated by individual physicians. In addition the Library Association has subscribed and paid for, about thirty carefully selected journals, mostly European which could not be obtained free. The Public Library in the past, and now the City Library, has continued to place on its shelves standard current medical works, others than journals, on the recommendation of the officers and members of the Medical Library Association. So far from the Public Library failing to keep its agreement, it has always been difficult to induce medical men to take the trouble to make lists of works worthy of purchase.

Practical experience in building up the library soon showed that any number of volumes might readily be had free for the asking. Early in our history, the Boston Medical Library gave us our first great start by sending six tons of medical literature, from which were culled nearly three thousand useful volumes. The charges for transportation, sorting and binding, far exceeded the amount collected form membership fees. Every year the expenses incident to growth have outbalanced the regular income of the Association. These excesses of liability have been guaranteed and met year by year by voluntary donations of one hundred dollars and upwards made by the Colorado State Medical Society and by four public spirited members of the medical profession in Denver.

The fruit of the money and labor thus expended is a medical library, available to every medical practitioner in Colorado, of about seven thousand volumes. These include some five thousand volumes, the property of the Medical Library Association, of which about three thousand volumes are bound journals.

During the past year, the income from membership fees has fallen to a small fraction of what is due from the sixty or more names on the roll of members. The list of those able and willing to make large donations is about exhausted. At this very moment the Library Association faces a deficit of about one hundred and seventy five dollars. This sum represents the amount of subscriptions to current journals, the bill for which by an error of the book-seller was not unearthed until after it was supposed that the annual liabilities had been cancelled. Unless immediate donations are made to the treasury of the library, subscriptions to current journals must cease. The annual fee for members is but three dollars. Should one hundred and fifty of the doctors of Denver regularly pay this fee, the continued life and healthy growth of the medical library would be assured.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW BUILDING OF THE BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The dedication of the old building on Boylston Place occurred in 1878, three years after the Association was organized. That was a memorable occasion; Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, then President, delivered a brilliant address. There were also present Prof. Justin Winsor, Dr. George Lyman, President Chas. W. Eliot, Dr. David P. Smith, Dr, Calvin Ellis and Dr. Henry I. Bowditch,

At the dedication of the new building, which took place January 12, 1901, "twenty-five years after," addresses were delivered by Dr. David D. Cheever, President Boston Medical Library Association; Dr. James R. Chadwick, Librarian, Dr. Francis W. Draper, Dr. Wm. Osler, Dr. John S. Billings, Dr. Horatio C. Wood and Henry P. Walcott. We hope to be able to present our readers in the near future with a historical sketch of the Boston Medical Library. For the present we publish below a few quotations from the President's address:

In 1874 six physicians met in the office of the late Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, and laid the foundation of this library association. Three of these gentlemen still serve us: Dr. F, I. Knight, as vice president; Dr. O. F. Wadsworth, as clerk; Dr. James R. Chadwick, as librarian. We may fittingly recall, also, that our assistant librarian, Dr. Edwin H. Brigham, is still in charge, having faithfully filled that office since 1875. Mrs. Collins, our cataloguer, has served us well for twenty-two years. Such permanence and reliability have been great helps in our progress. In 1877 an act of incorporation was obtained. Twelve of the fourteen original incorporators survive. We have lost three presidents by death: Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, presiding from 1875 to 1888; Dr. Hodges, presiding from 1888 to 1890; Dr. Minot, presiding from 1890 to 1896.

We have paid out $125,000; and $15,000 will complete our building and furnishing; thus bringing the total cost up to rising $140,000. Sixty-seven thousand dollars are still due; but we have $25,000 to meet this, in land we own, unsold, leaving a balance of debt of $42,000. We have mortgaged this library, building and land, for $50,000.

Our younger members have generously guaranteed on the interest on $25,000 for five years. and this leaves us a yearly burden of interest of about $1,000. We are not badly off then. Fifty thousand dollars would clear us of debt.

Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York.—In its Announcement and Cireular, Session 1900-'01, we read: Through the liberality of Mrs. G. Keleman, the library of the late Dr. A. J. Keleman has been added. The Beachonian Society (Students' Association) adds many valuable books each year.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COLORADO MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual meeting of tne Association was held at the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Feb. 20, 1901.

President Dr. Henry Sewall in the chair. The Secretary Dr. Carroll E. Edson reported that the accessions of the library during the past year were: 120 vols. of bound journals; 240 vols. bound books; 60 vols. of bound and 150 unbound Transactions. Dr. John Boice donated 200 bound volumes of periodicals, not accessioned. Current medical periodicals were donated by Drs. Anderson, Edson, Eskridge, Fisk, Fleming, Hall, Hawkins. Lemen, Mann, Rivers, Spivak, Taussig, Taylor, Zederbaum and the Denver Chemical Company.

The retiring President, spoke very forcefully upon the needs of the Library. His remarks are published elsewhere in this issue. Dr. Edward Jackson moved that the President's address be published in the journals of Denver. Carried. Upon motion of Dr. W. P. Munn, Dr. Leonard Freeman was appointed a committee to consult with the authorities of the County Hospital regarding some arrangements whereby the resources of the Hospital for medical literature may be made available for the Association, and as to whether a fee for attendance upon clinics could be collected from medical students, the said fee to go to the purchase of journals. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. C. D. Spivak; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Edward Jackson; Librarian. C. R. Dudley.

BEQUEST OF DR. ALFRED STILLE TO THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, PHILADELPHIA.

The will of Dr. Alfred Stille, the eminent physician and emeritus professor of the University of Pennsylvania, who died September 24, was admitted to probate without contest and, in part, reads:

"I give to the College of Physicians, in addition to the gifts I have made it at various times, all such of my medical books, which are not contained in the library of the college, the full set of my own works, which I still retain; my manuscript indexes of pathology and therapeutics in nine volumes; my copy by Leslie of Sir Joshua Reynold's portrait of John Hunter; my copy, text and plates of Audubon's Quadruped's; all of the medical works of which I was either author or editor, viz.: General Pathology, Andral on the Blood, Therapeutics and Materia Medica, four editions, each in two volumes; the National Dispensatory, four editions; Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, Cholera. The (pirated) edition or report of my University lectures, Wharton and Stille's Medical Jurisprudence, three editions, and whatever other medical works still remain in my library, first and second editions, and all the current medical journals possessed by me at the time of my death; also the following dictionaries: Schrevellius's Greek Lexicon, Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, Pickering's Greek Lexicon, Webster's Dictionary, Richardson's Dictionary, Bailey's Dictionary, Anthon's Classical Dictionary, Nystins Dictionnaire de Medicine, Flemury & Tibbins's French, Dictionary, Baretti's Italian Dictionary, Dictionnaire de Lavaux, Allebone's Dictionary of Authors and Thomas's Biographical Dictionary.

Libraries and Librarians.

Librarians and all who are interested in the establishment and growth of medical libraries are respectfully solicited to send us Annual Reports, Bulletins, Catalogues, Sketches of Libraries, Items of Interest, Accessions of Rare Books, Gifts, Bequests, Newspaper Clippings, etc., etc., which we will gladly and thankfully publish:

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Vice-President ..... Dr. J. L. Rothrock
St. Paul, Minn.
Secretary..... Miss M. R. Charlton
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Dr. C. D Spivak, President; Dr. Edward Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer, R. C. Dudley, Librarian.
Dues $3 per annum.

A LIBRARY IN ORANGE, N. J.

The medical and surgical library of the late Dr. William Pierson of Orange, numbering 8,000 volumes, has been presented by Mrs. Pierson to the physicians of the Oranges, and they have decided to organize the William Pierson Medical Library Association. Ultimately it is expected that this will result in an Orange Society of Medicine, with a building for the library, rooms for meeting of the local medical societies, lecture halls, and probably courses of instruction on medical topics.

For the present the books will be placed in the Stickler Memorial Library, where a room will be devoted to them. The Stickler Library is now building as a memorial to the late Mr. Joseph William Stickler, and his extensive medical library is also to be placed in the building. The local physicians have named a committee to prepare a plan of organization, which will be adopted at a meeting to be held at an early date.

In the Reading Room.

PRINCIPLES OF MEDICINE. BY CHARLES S. MACK, CHICAGO BOOK CO. $1.00.

The booklet is made up of nine articles on various topics connected with Homeopathy. We admit the right, although we question the propriety, of publishing articles, mostly of a polemical nature, like "Is Homeopathy Exclusive," "What shall we Prove," "An Address to some Students," etc., under the title of "Principles of Medicine." We are at a loss to understand whether the subtitle "Designed for use as a text in medical colleges" was meant seriously.

We can recommend however the book to all who make a study of the evolutionary changes, which Homeopathy has undergone since the days of Hahnemann.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A REBEL SURGEON. BY F. E. DANIEL, M. D. ILLUSTRATED 1899. VON BOECKMON, SCHUTZE & CO. AUSTIN, TEXAS. $1.00

We should like to see such books of fiction written by physicians about physicians in all medical libraries. They are a part of medical literature and should be classed as "medical fiction." We hope some one library will start such a collection and set the example to others.

CONSUMPTION AND CHRONIC DISEASES. A HYGIENE CURE AT PATIENT'S HOME OF INCIPIENT AND ADVANCED CASES. BY EMMET DENSMORE, M. D. THE STILLMAN PUB. CO., 15 STERLING PLACE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Dr. Densmore is well known both in this country and abroad, as a writer,

thinker and philantropist. In his previous works "How Nature Cures," and "The Natural Food of Man," etc., he advocated an exclusive fruit diet for the healthy. This book is a plea for fresh air and a milk diet for consumptives and other chronic sick.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL ANNUAL AND PRACTITIONERS INDEX. 1900. EIGHTEENTH YEAR. YEW YORK. E. B. TREAT & CO., 241-143 W. 23d Street. $3.00.

In our review of the annual for 1899 we said: "The literature condensed, reviewed and arranged in this annual, if bought would cost hundreds of dollars, and the time required for working up any one subject treated in this book would consume days." The annual for 1900 more than justifies the above remarks. The articles on malaria, rheumatism, diseases of the heart, nose, stomach, etc., are specimens of good workmanship. Mr. Purrington continues his excellent "Note of Legal Decisions of interest to Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists." The dictionary of new remedies by William Murrell gives the essentials of all that is new. Among the American contributors to the volume we notice Drs. Grant, Hammond, Loomis, Boardman Reed, and W. Gilman Thompson.

Publishers' Record.

E. B. Treat & Co., New York.

TREAT'S ANNUAL. The International Medical Annual, 1901. 8vo, 750 pages, ill. $3.00.

MAYS. Consumption, Pneumonia and Allied Diseases of the Lungs. By Thomas J. Mays, 8vo, 540 pages, ill. $3.00.

STURGIS Sexual Debility in Man. By Frederick R. Sturgis. 8vo, 436 pages, ill. $3.00.

J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

HOPKINS A Clinical Treatise on Fractures. By Wm. Barton Hopkins. 126 ill., 8vo, $4 00 $5.00.

WOOD. A New Therapeutics. By Horatio C. Wood. 8vo, 850 pages. $5.00, $6.00.

W. B. Saunders & Co., Philadelphia.

EICHHORST-A Text Book of the Practice of Medicine. By Dr. Herman Eichhorst. Edited by Augustus A. Eshner, M. D. Two octavo volumes of 600 pages each, over 150 illustrations. $6.00, $7.50.

SAUNDERS' American Year Book of Medicine and Surgery for 1901. Edited by Geo. M. Gould, A. M., M D. Vol. I. General Medicine; Vol. II General Surgery. $3.00, $3.75.

P. Blakiston's Son & Co , Philadelphia.

TAYLOR AND WELLS. Diseases of Children. By John Madison Taylor, A. B., M. D. and William H. Wells, M. D. Illustrations. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Octavo. 859 pages. $4.50.

HAIG. Diet and Food. By Alexander Haig, M. A., M. D. (Oxon), F. R. C. P. Third edition, revised. $1.00.

KEHR. Diagnosis of Gall-stone Disease. By Prof. Dr. Hans Kehr of Halberstadt. Authorized Translation by William Watkyns Seymour, A. B. (Yale), M. D. (Harvard), of Albany, N. Y. 12mo. 370 pages. Cloth $2.50.

TANNER'S Memoranda of Poisons and their Antidotes and Tests. By Thos. Hawkins Tanner, M. D. Eighth edition. Revised by Henry Leffmann, M. D. 12mo. $0.75.

The Standard Reference Books.

Gould's Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine, Biology and Allied Sciences.

Gould and Pyle's Illustrated Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine and Surgery.

Complete Descriptive Circulars with Sample Pages and Illustrations will be sent upon application.

Large Square Octavo. Price of each book: Full Sheep or Half Dark Green Leather, $10.00; with Thumb Index $11.00; Half Russia, Thumb Index, $12.00, Net.

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C. D. SPIVAK, M.D.,

538 Twelfth Street., Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

Entered at Denver Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

VOLUME IV. MAY-JUNE, 1901. No. 3

CHARLES PERRY FISHER,

LIBRARIAN OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A MEDICAL LIBRARIAN.

AN ILLUSTRATIVE CASE.

Next to the poet it is the librarian who is born and not made. A man may go through the mill of a university education and be polished off in a modern Library School, and yet, when given the management of a library, if he is not a "congenital librarian" he will make but a good "bookkeeper." In the words of Prof. Griffiths of Bristol, the qualifications of a genuine librarian should not be limited to a "capacity for remembering the titles of the works under his care and an interest in the quantitative development of the library. Now he must be a scholar, acquainted with several languages; a man of wide literary outlook, of comphrensive professional knowledge, of large bibliographical acquirements, gifted with the power of lucid exposition in order to make others realize the resources of their library, and able to give demonstrations of the practical and historical nature of its grouped contents. In addition to all this, he must be prepared to give a large amonnt of time to the superintendence of the library and its correspondence, and able from his position to get in touch with librarians in all parts of the world, and from his knowledge to judge with accuracy in what particular respect advantage to his library might be best secured. Also, to know how to render help to readers who turn to him for assistance must not be lost sight of among other qualifications of the librarian, and even this must be exceeded if the library is to give its best to the profession, for he must be ready, even before he is asked, to point students to the avenues by which they can reach the goal they are seeking."

We will add to this that a librarian must be a "gentleman" in the Emersonian sense of the word.

CHARLES PERRY FISHER.

The writer recalls the time when as an undergraduate in the Jefferson Medical College he imposed upon himself the task of writing a graduating thesis upon a subject of which he had but a vague conception. He knew then very little of medicine and nothing of medical literature. He had not the slightest idea of the meaning of the words "research," "original sources," "references," bibliography" "index," etc. Prof. Theophilus Parvin before whom the writer laid bare his extensive store of ignorance, smiled benignly, wrote a few lines and handed him a note saying cheeringly, "Go to Fisher, give him this. He will help you." To "Fisher" he went, and from that day during the five years of his sojourn in the shadow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Fisher piloted him through the breakers, rocks, and shoals of the medical literature. The

writer, like many others older in years and ripe in wisdom, has found Fisher always ready to guide and help, has found him a *librarian* and a *gentleman.*

Mr. Charles Perry Fisher was born in Philadelphia, January 23, 1857. He received his education in the Public Schools of his native city, and afterwards devoted his leisure hours to the acquirement of the knowledge of languages, science and literature. When twenty-five years of age he was appointed (September, 1882,) assistant librarian of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Under his management the library grew from less than 25000 volumes to more than 100,000 volumes. To quote from a private letter of Dr. Frederick P. Henry, the Honorary Librarian of the College of Physician, "With the enormous growth of the library since Mr. Fisher's connection with it, and the consequent addition to his work the incongruity of his title of assistant librarian became more and more apparent, until last year (1900) the adjective "assistant" was erased from it. To accomplish this a modification of the By Laws of the College became necessary. Those who are acqainted with the conservative character of the College can fully appreciate the compliment implied by this alteration. I do not hesitate to say that there is not a more accomplished librarian in any medical library in this country." To the last statement of which all the Fellows of the College and the thousands of other readers would gladly subscribe.

A UNIQUE RESOLUTION.

At the annual meeting of the Colorado State Medical Association held at Denver, June 18-20, 1901, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, that the Committee on Medical Societies should request all medical societies of the State of Colorado to devote one regular or special meeting to the discussion of the question of establishing a local medical library, or, if that is not feasible, of increasing the efficiency and membership of the library of the Colorado Medical Library Association located in Denver.

DR. WILLIAM BROWNING HONORED.

Dr. William Browning, who has served in the capacity of librarian of the Medical Society of the County of Kings for the last ten years has been elected at the last annual meeting President of the Society. During the incumbency of Dr. Browning the collection has grown from a scant 4,000 volumes to a total of 30,000 bound volumes and 15,000 pamphlets. In the January-February issue of MEDICAL LIBRARIES appeared a biographical sketch of Dr. Browning, who, we are proud to state, is the staunchest friend of medical libraries and MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

MEDICAL LIBRARIANS ELECTED.

The following medical societies have elected librarians at their respective annual meetings held recently:

Alameda County Medical Society. Librarian Dr. Edward N. Ewer, Oakland, Cal.

American Medical Association. Librarian George Webster, Chicago, Ill.

Augusta Mecical Sociely. Librarian Dr. Louis W. Fargo. Augusta, Me.

Barnstaple District Medical Society. Librarian Dr. George N. Munsell, Hardwich, Mass.

Camden City Medical Society, Librarian Dr. Joseph H. Willis, Camden, N. J.

Clinton County Medical Society. Librarian Christian Jonsson, Clinton, Ia.

Florida State Medical Association. Librarian, Dr. Edward N. Liell, Jacksonville, Fla,

Hartford Medical Society. Librarian Dr. Frederick F. Simpson, Hartford, Conn.

Hennepin County Medical Society. Librarian Dr. Geo. D. Head, Minneapolis, Mo.

Jackson Medical Society. Librarian Dr. Edward H. Thrailkill, Kansas City, Mo.

Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine. Librarian Dr. Edwin H. Van Deusen, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Kentucky State Medical Society. Librarian Dr. Frank L. Lapsley, Paris, Ky.

Kings County Medical Society. Librarian Dr. James M. Winfield, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Massachusetts Medical Society, Essex South District. Librarian Dr. Geo. C. Littlefield, Salem, Mass.

Middlesex Sout District Medical Society. Librarian E. Scott Dow, Allston, Mass.

Morgan County Medical Society. Librarian Dr. Wm. C. Cole, Jacksonville, Ill.

Morganfield District Medical Society. Librarian Dr. J. A. Humphrey.

New Orleans Parish Medical Society. Librarian Dr. Sidney P. Delaup, New Orleans, La.

Newport Medical Society. Librarian Dr. F. Jerome Davis, Newport, R. I.

Plymouth County Medical Society. Librarian Dr. Charles E. Lovell, Whitman, Mass.

Pawtucket Medical Association. Librarian Dr. Chas. A. Stearns, Pawtucket, R. I.

Savannah Medical Society. Librarian Dr. Wm. E. Fitch, Savannah, Pa.

Weber County Mecical Society. Librarian Dr. Haywood Powers, Ogden, Utah.

William Pierson Medical Library Association. Librarian Dr. M. Herbert Simmons, Orange, N. J.

Worcester North District Medical Society. Librarian Dr. Atherton P. Mason, Fitchburg, Mass.

DR. J. M. DACOSTA, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The work you are engaged in with reference to the organization of medical libraries is of the most valuable kind, and every one interested in professional advancement must be interested in it. I wish you the fullest succes.

We wish Dr. Spivak the greatest success in his useful work.—Editorial, *Vratch*, St. Petersburg.

Libraries and Librarians.

Librarians and all who are interested in the establishment and growth of medical libraries are respectfully solicited to send us Annual Reports, Bulletins, Catalogues, Sketches of Libraries, Items of Interest, Accessions of Rare Books, Gifts, Bequests, Newspaper Clippings, etc., etc., which we will gladly and thankfully publish:

ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS
ORGANIZED MAY 2, 1898.

President.....Dr. William Osler
1 W. Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.
Vice-President .....Dr. John S. Brower
New York Academy of Medicine, New York.
Secretary..... Miss M. R. Charlton
McGill University, Montreal, Canada.
Treasurer..... Dr. George D. Hersey
Providence, R. I.
Manager of the Exchange,.... Miss M. C. Noyes
847 N. Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.

Executive Committee.
Dr. William Osler, Baltimore, Md., Dr. J. C. Merrill, Washington and C. Perry Fisher, Philadelphia.

Object. The fostering of medical libraries, and the maintenance of an exchange of medical literature among its members.

Membership. Any medical librarian or other persons interested in medical libraries, and who shall be approved by the Executive Committee, may be a member.

Dues. The annual dues shall be $5.00.

The Exchange. The object of "The Exchange" is to secure by exchange, gift or purchase books and periodicals from physicians, publishers, authors and libraries, and to distribute them to the membership libraries of the Association.

THE COLORADO MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
ORGANIZED MAY 27, 1890.
Dr. C. D. Spivak, President; Dr. Edward Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer, R. C. Dudley, Librarian.
Dues $3 per annum.

ENDOWMENT FUND FOR THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

We know our readers will be glad to hear that the task of raising a Fifty Thousand Dollars Endowment Fund for the library of the College, which Prof. W. W. Keen imposed upon himself has been successfully accomplished. We understand that the friends of the College will continue to work until the Fund reaches the hundred thousand mark. Already several legacies have been promised.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. J. V. Cheney, librarian, sent us the following interesting items taken from the advance proofs of the Annual Report to be published shortly: 1,210 volumes and 852 pamphlets were added to the Medical Department during the year 1900. Current periodicals on file 460 representing the medical literature published in America, England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Sweden etc. The medical department now contains 33,530 bound volumes and 27,543 pamphlets.

Galveston, Texas. Dr. A. S. Carter librarian medical library of the University of Texas writes:

Our library was damaged by the recent storm from windows and ceiling after the roof blew off. It is the building which suffered most but the books (i.e. text) are not injured. Many of the recent numbers of the medical journals were desroyed by the wind as every window in the reading room blew in. We cannot hope to get these through the exchange but will have to get them directly from the various publishers.

We have quite a number (several boxes) of unbound periodicals (Lancets, N. Y.) Med., Journ., Journ. of Obstetries, etc., and also quite a number of bound volumes of duplicate journals which we hope to be able to exchange through the Library Exchange in Baltimore for other journals or volumes which are wanting in many of our sets.

We have been so occupied in other ways since the storm that have had very little time to give to the Journal Club but hope to get the lost numbers as soon as possible.

Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.—*The University Record*, June 15, 1900, Vol. v., No. 11, gives the following interesting information concerning its library:

"Preliminary steps toward establishing a library were taken in the autumn of 1898. Rooms were secured and fitted up in the large building west of the laboratory. The nucleus of the library was formed by a number of complete files and miscellaneous books previously donated to or purchased by the Department of Pathology. Among the files were the *Index Medicus*; the *Index Catalogue* of the Surgeon General's Library in Washington; the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*. Beginning with January 1, 1899, regular subscriptions were entered for about 130 periodicals in the English, German, French, Italian, Scandinavian, Russian and other languages. Gradually the number of periodicals has increased to 140. The library has been favored from the beginning by donations from members of the faculty, alumni and friends of the college and medical publishers. At present the list of donors, large and small, includes over fifty names. The largest single acquisition is the Allen collection, given the Presbyterian Hospital by J. Adams Allen, a former president of Rush College, and transferred August 17, 1899, to the Rush Library through the kindness of the managers of the hospital and of Mr. Charles L. Allen, the donor's son, and a past and prospective contributor to the collection. This collection numbers 1,410 volumes. Professor H. M. Lyman has given about 400 volumes; Dr. W. H. Cook, of Caffeen, Ill., 140 volumes; Professor H. C. Wood, of Philadelphia, 88 volumes. The present state and degree of usefulness of the library are seen in the last monthly report (April, 1900) of the attendant in the library:

Accessions	4235
Unbound volumes	459
Odd periodicals	5563
Current periodicals	140
Pamphlets	502
Books consulted	1394
Readers	1073

There is a large list of duplicates, and steps are now being taken to effect exchanges through the medium of the Association of Medical Librarians. The rapid growth of the library and the increasing number of its readers have made the present quarters insufficient at a much earlier period than was expected.

In the Reading Room.

A System of Physiologic Theara-pettics. A Practical Exposition of the Methods, Other than Drug-Giving, Useful in the Treatment of the Sick. Edited by Solomon Solis Cohen. A. M., M. D. Volume II, Electrotherapy by George W. Jacoby, M. D. Published by P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Price, eleven volumes, $22.00 net.

It is significant that the first year of the new Century is ushered in with a work which is destined to become the guide-post for the Therapeutists of the Twentieth Century. It is not intended to antagonize or decry the use of drugs; and to use the words of the editor, "he has a robust faith in the power for good of the right drug, given in the right dose, at the right time," but it will help to direct the current of thought into a new channel. After the diagnosis is made, and the etiological factors ascertained, the first question to be answered by the physician of the present Century will not be: Which of the thousand and one drugs is to be used, but, What natural or physiologic agencies and influences that have "helped to make man what he is may be employed to remake him when he departs from the normal." Air, water, diet, heat, rest, exercise, etc., are the natural forces which maintain the equilibrium between the different parts of the organism,—make health possible. A disturbance of the equilibrium due to deficiency, excess or improper application of the natural forces produces disease. It is therefore logical that the same agencies which act upon the human body in health should be first of all utilized in the management of the sick by exaggerating diminishing or localizing their action.

The eleven volumes comprising the

System of Physiologic Therapeutics will be devoted to a practical exposition of the methods of application of these natural and physiologic agencies to the treatment of the sick.

The first two volumes are devoted to the subject of electricity. A lucid and concise exposition of electrophysics is given in the first book of the first volume, and in the second part is described the apparatus required for the therapeutic and diagnostic use of electricity, its selection mode of application and care. The first book of the second volume treats of electro-diagnosis and electro-prognosis, and the second book, of electro-therapeutics. There are also special articles on electricity in diseases of the eye, throat, nose and ear, general surgery, gynecology and skin by Drs. Edward Jackson, Wm. Scheppegrell, J. Chalmers Da Costa, Franklin H. Martin and A. H. Ohmann-Dumensil, respectively.

The reviewer is so much impressed with the influence which this work will exert upon the medical profession that he cannot refrain from criticizing the order in which the volumes are published. Certain diseases require rest, others exercise, some require electricity, others mechanotherapy. *All* diseases must be *fed* intelligently. The volume on diet should have been the first to make its appearance. This order would have had its *moral* influence.

When in the course of time a "Medical Chrestomatia" will be publishsd, we doubt not that the "Foreword" of the Editor will find there a conspicuous place. All who read the Foreword will anxiously await for his "Afterword" to the series, in which Dr. Cohen promises to discuss the "Principles of Therapeutics."

Tuberculosis as a disease of the Masses and How to Combat it. Prize Essay by S. A. Knopf, M. D,. of New York. M. Firestack. 200 W. 96th street. 1901. Paper, 25 cents. Cloth, 50 cents.

Out of eighty-one essays submitted to a committee appointed at the International Congress for the Study of the Best Way to Combat Tuberculosis as a Disease of the Masses which convened at Berlin, May, 1899, the work bearing the motto, "To combat consumption successfully requires the combined action of a wise government, well trained physicians and an intelligent people" was considered as surpassing all the others in excellence. The prize of four thousand marks. ($1000.00) was awarded to that essay, and it was found that Dr. S. A. Knopf, of New York, was the author of the work. The essay, originally written in German, has since been translated into Dutch, French. Italian and Russian. The English translation was made by the author. The prize-money was donated by two Berlin merchants. There ought to be found a merchant in the United States who will donate one thousand dollars for the distribution of this essay gratis among the masses. Ten thousand copies judiciously distributed will do more good than one hundred free Dispenaries.

Publishers' Record.

P. Blakiston's Son & Co , Philadelphia.

BISHOP. UTERINE FIBROMYOMATA Their Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment. By E. Stanmore Bishop, F. R. C. S. Eng,, 49 Illustrations. Octavo, 325 pages. $3.50.

COHEN. A SYSTEM OF PHYSIOLOGIC THERAPEUTICS. A Practical Exposition of the Methods, other than Drug-Giving Useful in the Treatment of the Sick. Edited by Solomon Solis Cohen, A. M., M. D. Volume II, ELECTROTHERAPHY, by GEO. W. JACOBY, M. D. Price for 11 volumes $22 net.

MAKINS. SURGICAL EXPERIENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1900. A Clinical Study of the Nature and Effects of Injuries produced by Bullets of small Calibre. By George Henry Makins, F. R. S. C etc., Octavo, 493 pages. $4.00 net.

BERRY. THE DISEASES OF THE THYROID GLAND and their Surgical Treatment. By James Berry, B. S. Lond., F. R. C. S. Illustrated, Octavo, 350 pages. $4.00

GRAY. A TREATISE ON PHYSICS. By Andrew Gray, LL. D., F. R S. Vol. I. Dynamics and Properties of Matter. 12mo. 680 pages. $1.50

W. B. Saunders & Co., Philadelphia.

SENN. "Practical Surgery," (Emergency Surgery): a Work for the General Practitioner. By Nicholas Senn, M D., Ph. D , LL D. 8 vo. 1133 pages. 642 text-illustrations, 8 colored insert plates. $6.00 and $7.00 net.

ABBOTT. THE HYGIENE OF TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES. Second edition, revised and enlarged by A. C Abbott, M. D., 350 pages, 46 illustrations and 20 charts. $2.50.

JACKSON. Saunders' Question Compends, No. 14. "ESSENTIALS OF REFRACTION AND OF DISEASES OF THE EYE." By Edward Jackson, A. M., M. D. Third revised and enlarged edition. 261 pages, 82 illustrations. Price, $1.00 net.

A SYMPOSIUM ON MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The July-August issue of MEDICAL LIBRARIES will be devoted to a symposium on the above subject. Librarians of national and inter-national renown will take part in the discussion. We have so far secured articles from Messrs Melvil Dewey, Librarian, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y. Henry C. Buchanan, Librarian, New Jersey State Library, Trenton, N. J; Anne Burton Jeffers, Librarian, Maryland State Library, Annapolis, Md; Lloyd Dawson, Librarian Territorial Library of Arizona; L. D. Carver, Librarian, Maine State Library, Augusta, Maine; John A. Berryman, Librarian, Wisconsin State Library, Madison, Wis; Arthur H. Chase, Librarian, New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N, H; Maude Thayer, Librarian, Illinois State Library, Springfield, Ills; C. B. Galbreath, Librarian, Ohio State Library, Columbus, O; Geo. E Reed, Librarian, Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, Pa; J. C. Dana, Librarian, City Library, Springfield, Mass.

We expect to be honored by an expression of opinionon the above subject from the other State and Territorial librarians.

PROF. DR. PAGEL, BERLIN, GERMANY.—Ihre Unternehmen ist auserordentlich verdienstlich.

DR. NICHOLAS SENN, CHICAGO, ILL.—I am much interested in your method of establishing medical libraries. I wish you an abundance of success in your undertaking.

This publication is the only one of its kind. It is an extrroardinary praisworthy undertaking which for the time being would be considered premature in Europe.—*Virchow-Posner's Jahresbericht.*

The Standard Reference Books.

Gould's Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine, Biology and Allied Sciences.

Gould and Pyle's Illustrated Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine and Surgery.

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538 Twelfth Street., Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

Entered at Denver Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

VOLUME IV. JULY-AUGUST, 1901. No. 4

CHARLES ROWLAND DUDLEY,
LIBRARIAN COLORADO MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
DENVER, COLO.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE LIBRARY.

The editor is aware of only one contribution to medical literature that treats of the subject of medical libraries in colleges—that of Dr. Bayard Holmes of Chicago.* In explanation of the reason why there are so few colleges that have medical libraries Dr. Holmes says: "This is largely due to the fact that the traditions of the past century still prevail in medical schools and the library as an educational engine is almost unknown in them." At the time of his writing, the best medical schools in the country, departments of the oldest Universities in the land had each either a parody on a medical library, if compared with their law or theological libraries, or had no library at all. When the editor in 1898 published his statistics of medical libraries in the United States† there were already 24 medical schools in which a medical library was thought to be of importance. To-day the majority of the better schools are provided with good reference and working libraries. We publish below abstracts from Catalogues and Annual Announcements of about fifty Medical Colleges which refer to "Library Facilities," "Libraries", "Reading Room", etc.

If this rate is kept up, all the colleges will have medical libraries within this decade.

*Bulletin of American Academy of Medicine, August, 1895.

†Philadelphia Medical Journal, 1898, vol. 2, p. 850; MEDICAL LIBRARIES, 1899, p. 57.

There is no doubt that the number of colleges having libraries is larger, but we were unable to obtain the announcements of all the colleges. As soon as the data will be furnished, MEDICAL LIBRARIES will share the information with its friends and readers.

CALIFORNIA.

Cooper Medical College, San Francisco.

The Annual Announcement, Session 1901-1902 contains the following under the heading, Library:

"There are in the library about 4,500 volumes, including complete sets of a number of the better medical periodicals, besides about 5,000 pamphlets arranged according to subjects. A book of accessions is kept in which is entered author's name, title, name of donor, imprint, etc., of each volume. A complete author and subject card catalog with numerous cross references enables the student to refer readily to any article in the library. The library receives regularly about forty of the medical periodicals.

"Students are permitted to take out books over night, making this practically a circulating library, the advantages of which are obvious. Each student desiring to avail himself of this privilege is required to deposit with the Dean $5.00 as a library fee; which is returned on his severing his connection with the College.

"The library is in every sense a

public medical library, and members of the general medical profession are invited to make use of it. They will be granted the privilege of taking books out on subscribing the sum of $5.00 a year. The library and reading-room are open for students and practitioners from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. The assistant librarian is in attendance during these hours. Contributions of books and periodicals old or new, bound or unbound, are solicited. Donors may be assured that their gifts will be properly appreciated and the books so taken care of as to be of the greatest usefulness."

Medical Department, University of California, San Francisco.

The 38th Annual Announcement refers to a Student's Library. We shonld like to know something more about this library.

COLORADO.

University of Colorado, School of Medicine, Boulder, Colo.

The Annual Announcement for 1901–1902 states that the reading room contains the leading medical periodicals. It is open to all students as a reference library, every day, except Sunday, from 8:15 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. throughout the academic year.

The Denver College of Medicine, University of Denver, Denver, Colo.

The 21st Annual Bulletin refers to library facilities:

"The Colorado Medical Library Association and the Denver Public Library have united in making a collection of medical works. Free access is allowed to the shelves of the medical gallery. The library contains about 7,000 medical volumes, including the principal works of reference needed by students. Over 2,000 volumes of medical journals form an important part of the collection, and about 150 current medical journals are kept on file and may be consulted in the reading room."

The Denver Homeopathic College, Denver, Colo.

The 8th Annual Announcement refers to library facilities: "The Public Library contains a Medical Department containing a fine collection of text-books, periodicals, etc., which is open, free of charge, to all students."

Gross Medical College, Denver, Colo.

The 15th Annual Circular of Information contains the following:

"Of the 100,000 volumes contained in the Public Library, nearly 10,000 are medical, consisting of the latest reference works and medical text-books. Files of the most important medical journals are kept on the tables."

CONNECTICUT.

Yale Medical School, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

The University Catalogue for 1901 refers to library facilities in the following words:

"The University Library includes the Medical Library. A small circulating library of recent medical books is maintained in the

alumni room in Medical Hall by the editors of the *Yale Medical Journal.*"

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Howard University, Medical Department, Washington, D. C.

The 34th Annual Announcement contains the following:

"There are several libraries containing medical books, which may be consulted by students. That of the Surgeon General's Office, Seventh and B streets, S. W., contains over 150,000 works on medicine and the collateral sciences. The Library of Congress contains about 800,000 books, many of which are medical. The Patent Office Library also contains many books on medicine and the allied arts and sciences. The reading rooms of these are open from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, except Sundays."

GEORGIA.

Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, Georgia.

The 70th Annual Announcement refers to a library and students' reading-room. We would be pleased to receive further particulars.

ILLINOIS.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons, University of Illinois. Chicago.

In "Items of Information," October, 1900, we find the following:

"Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, the first president of the college, left his library to the school at the time of his death, in 1892. In 1895. the collection of books was large enough to assume the form of a regular organized library. The second floor of the laboratory building was fitted up with library furniture, the books classified by the Dewey decimal classification, and a dictionary card catalogue made by a professional librarian. In 1897, the library received an endowment from Dr. Wm. Quine, dean of the college, from whom it has taken its name.

"The library now numbers about 4,000 volumes, besides unbound journals, theses, and reprints. Its historical side has its beginning in a collection of over 100 old books, some of them dating back to the middle of the 16th century. It has many hundred pathological, histological and anatomical plates and charts which are used extensively in the class-rooms.

"The leading current medical journals are received regularly.

"The library is for reference only, and is open from 9 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, in charge of a trained librarian.

"In June, 1900, it received as a gift the entire library, consisting of several thousand volumes, of the late Dr. Cornelius A. Logan, of San Francisco.

"The total number of volumes added during the last year was 3,000."

The National Medical University and Hospital, Chicago.

The 11th Annual Announcement states that six blocks to the south of the College is located Newberry Library, which contains

the largest medical library in this country outside of the city of Washington.

Northwestern University, Medical School, Chicago.

The Quarterly Bulletin, June, 1901, has a beautiful photograph of the "Student's Library" and the following description:

"The Alumni Library of over 2,500 bound volumes, besides several thousand unbound journals and pamphlets, has been acquired by purchase, by donation from the late Dr. F. P. Peck, from the mother of the late Dr. G. W. Jones, and from students and members of the faculty. It is on the fourth floor of Davis Hall. The library is open from 9 to 5 daily, and is under the immediate care of Miss May T. Hillan, librarian. The net profits on the sale of all college text-books at the library are devoted to its increase and care. The library is greatly appreciated by students, and is used by an increasing number each year.

"The alumni committee in charge of the library includes Professors Webster, Hall and Hatfield, with one member of the graduated class of the preceding year. An advisory committee of one student from each class assists the alumni committee in the administration of the library. This method of administration makes the library a co-operative institution, controlled by students and alumni, and not by the university.

"Each department is well represented in the library. There is a large number of reference books and dictionaries.

"All of the larger systems of Medicine and Surgery are at the command of the student; and all of the more important recent works in all departments are added to the library as soon as they appear."

Rush Medical College, University of Chicago.

The University Record, of the University of Chicago, July 26, 1901, refers to the Medical Library in the following terms:

"During the past year there has been a steady growth of the library. 156 periodicals are received regularly. The number of readers has increased steadily. The most noteworthy event during the year is the donation by Professor Christian Fenger of a large collection of books and journals, principally in the German language, and largely of a surgical character. Unfortunately there is not now shelf room enough to make this valuable addition accessible to the readers. As soon as the new building, now in process of construction, is finished, it is proposed to remove the library into the quarters at present occupied by the Central Free Dispensary. This will give abundant shelf room and greatly increased reading room. It is believed that the steady growth of the library, and the increased use made of it, especially by the students, augur well for the future. The library

has become one of the most important factors in the work of the College."

IOWA.

College of Medicine, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.

The Bulletin for April, 1901 refers to the fact that there are libraries for the different colleges, and departmental libraries. The reading rooms of the several libraries are liberally supplied with general and learned periodicals.

KANSAS.

School of Medicine, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kas.

The Bulletin, Vol. II., No. 5, refers to the Spooner Library in which all necessary standard and reference books that will be needed by the student in the pursuit of his studies in the first two years are kept. In the reading-room are kept the leading medical journals for the student's use.

Kansas Medical College, Topeka, Kan.

The 12th Annual Catalogue contains the following interesting statement:

"The Kansas State Library has a medical department, the Stormont Library, which contains several thousand volumes, also has the current literature, and is making additions from time to time. Students may have access to this library and peruse the latest works and authorities on medicine."

LOUISIANA.

Medical Department of the Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.

The Library of the Medical Department was, in 1896, reorganized and replenished as a library of reference. to the great advantage of students, alumni and the medical profession.

MARYLAND.

Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.

The 20th Annual Announcement refers to the reading room and library:

"The reading room is provided for the special use of the students. It is open to them at all reasonable hours and is commodious and well lighted. In the library will be found several hundred choice medical works and a number of the current medical journals."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Harvard University, The Medical School, Boston, Mass.

The Announcement for 1901-2 refers to library facilities:

"Medical School students who are engaged in research work have access to the special libraries of of the various departments on application to the persons in charge.

"The College Library at Cambridge is open to the students of this school.

"The Boston Public Library, which contains a large collection of medical books, is open to students who are inhabitants of Boston."

We wonder why the Boston Medical Library is not mentioned.

Tufts College Medical School, Boston, Mass.

The Announcement for 1901–2:

"The students have free access

to the library of the school, to the library of Tufts College, and, under certain restrictions, to the Boston Medical Library."

MICHIGAN.

University of Michigan, Department of Medicine and Surgery, Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Annual Announcement for 1900-1 states:

"The Medical Library contains 15,000 volumes. A complete catalogue, arranged both by authors and by subjects, is accessible to readers. The leading medical periodicals of this country and of Europe are taken and kept on file."

MISSOURI.

Central Medical College, St. Joseph, Missouri.

The 8th Annual Annonncement contains a reference to a "reading room." We will be thankful for further information concerning this institution.

Medico-Chirurgical College, Kansas City, Mo.

The 5th Annual Announcement speaks of the Library as "one of comfort and pleasure."

NEW YORK.

University of Buffalo, Medical Department, Buffalo, N. Y.

The 56th Announcement informs us that "the college library contains nearly 7,000 volumes, including all the latest text-books and books of reference, and files of the leading home and foreign medical journals. It is carefully catalogued, and a competent librarian is in attendance from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m."

The University and Bellvue Hospital Medical College, New York.

The Announcement for 1901–2 refers to the reading-room which is open for the use of students throughout the day and also in the evening, and which is supplied with the leading medical journals and other periodicals.

College of Medicine, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Announcement for 1900-1 contains the following interesting reference:

"In April, 1887, the great historical library of Leopold Von Ranke was purchased by Mrs. John M. Reid, the wife of the late Dr. John M. Reid, and presented to Syracuse University.

"The library of the College of Medicine has for a nucleus the library of the Geneva Medical College, to which additions are being made. It has been enriched recently by the gift from Dr. Stephen Smith, of New York, of his large private collection, of which about 1,300 volumes have been received. The remaining volumes are to be added from time to time. Altogether during the last four years the college has added by purchase, or received from donors, over 4,000 volumes."

OHIO.

Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Onio.

The 57th Annual Announcement mentions:

"The library of the Institute,

containing several thousand volumes, was destroyed at the time of the burning of the old building. A new working library of 500 volumes is now at the command of the students. Open Wednesdays at 1:30 p. m. Books can be kept one week for reference. The secretary will also procure books from the Public and Lloyd libraries for the use of students."

Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The 42d Announcement mentions "Books and Librar'es."

"In the Public Library of Cincinnati there is a magnificent gift of more than 9,000 volumes, collected and donated by the late Wm. H. Mussey, M. D., professor in the Miami Medical College. At the Cincinnati Hospital the new Library Hall has been completed, and contains 10,000 volumes, constituting the Cincinnati Hospital Library.

Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, O.

Dr. Thomas M. Stewart, secretary, kindly informs us that the college has a library containing 500 volumes. The endeavor is to keep only the late books for reference. Dr. A. E. Ballard, the resident physician of the hospital, has charge of the library.

Why does not the 13th Annual Announcement refer to this important institution?

Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio.

The 52d Announcement under caption "Libraries":

"The Library of the Cleveland Medical Library Association is accessible to students of this college. Members of the senior class of this college may have the reading privileges of the Medical Library Association's books and journals during the year. This library now has on its shelves more than 8,000 bound volumes, and 150 medical journals on file in the reading rooms. There are more than 200 volumes of modern text-books and medical works.

"The College Library, which numbers about 2,500 volumes, will be removed to more commodious quarters on the first floor of the college building and will be accessible to students during specified hours. It has recently been enriched by the addition of medical and scientific works collected by the late Professor Nathaniel Schneider. About 50 medical journals will be found on file in the reading room of the college."

Western Reserve University, Medical College, Cleveland, O.

The library facilities for the students are thus set forth:

"The Free Public Library, 165,000 volumes; Case Library, 50,000 volumes; Hatch Library, 50,000 volumes, and the library of the Cleveland Medical Library Association are accessible to students of this college. By special arrangement of the Faculty members of the senior class of this college may have the reading privileges of the Medical Library

Association's books and journals during the year. The library has now on its shelves more than 8,000 bound volumes, and 150 medical journals on file in the reading rooms. There are more than 200 volumes of modern text-books and medical works."

Ohio Medical University, Columbus, Ohio.

The Catalog for 1901–2 refers to the University, State, City and Public School libraries. We should like to know whether there is a medical department in any one of the above libraries.

Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio.

The 55th Annual Announcement refers to its library as "comprising a large collection of all the standard works and a rare assortment of books of reference; is classified and catalogued. The reading-room is on the same floor and is open at convenient hours for the accommodation of students, who have the privilege of drawing books without charge.

OREGON.

University of Oregon, Medical Department, Portland, Ore.

The 15th Annual Announcement refers to its medical library, known as "The R. B. Wilson Library" has been established at the college building. The nucleus for this is a gift of the medical libraries of the late Dr. R. B. Wilson and Dr. Rodney Glisan. This has been added to by gift from the Federal Government and will be further enlarged from time to time. Students will be allowed the use of books (not to be removed from the building) under such rules as the college may prescribe."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.

The 77th Annual Announcement speaks of the library as a matter of course, and limits itself to the modest statement that it is "fully supplied with the newest medical books and periodicals."

Medico Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, Pa.

In the Announcement for 1901-1902 we find the following reference:

"The students' reading room is thoroughly furnished for the purpose for which it was designed; it has been appreciated by the students, and has aided to make them studious and attentive to their duties."

University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Announcement for the 136th annual session mentions its library:

"The Stillé Medical Library, the judicious selection and generous gift of Professor Alfred Stille, presented to the University in 1879, has received numerous additions, and now contains over 6,000 volumes and 5,000 pamphlets. It is deposited in the University Library."

The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

The 52d Annual Announcement

contains the following statement:

"The reading room, supplied with important books of reference and with medical and other journals, is open to students during college hours. Every student, on registering, is required to pay a fee of fifty cents towards providing this room with current medical literature. The libraries of the college and the Alumnæ Association have received important additions during the last year. They are made up mostly of standard works valuable for reference."

TENNESEE.

Tennessee Medical College, Knoxville, Tenn.

The 13th Announcement mentions the fact that a reading room has been provided for the students which contains the latest medical journals.

Chattanooga Medical College, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The 13th Annual Announcement contains the following remarkable notice:

"The same conditions which cramped the museum—lack of proper space—has thus far operated to largely discourage all effort toward the acquisition of a respectable library for this college."

This is better than not to refer to a library at all.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee Medical College, Milwaukee, Wis.

The 8th Annual Announcement makes the following statement:

"The College Library is in charge of a librarian, and will be open for the accommodation of students from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. every day, except Sunday. In this library students may look up the different authorities upon any subject and profit by the number of books placed at their disposal."

OBJECT OF A MEDICAL COLLEGE LIBRARY.

To cultivate in the students studious habits and literary tastes.

To furnish the material for the study of all the branches of the medical sciences.

To furnish material for the study of all the collateral sciences.

That the students may be encouraged to go to original sources for information.

That they may be able to compare with, improve and verify the knowlege, observations and experiences acquired in their laboratories and clinics by those of others.

To exhibit the material out of which the text books are made.

That the students should be furnished an opportunity for training in bibliographic researches and in the compiling of bibliography.

To cultivate in the students the appreciation of the "historical view point."

To make the pedagogics of medicine conform to the modern Seminar methods.

MEDICAL COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

There can be no question that a well-stocked medical library is a most important adjunct to a medical college. Neither is there any doubt that such a library should be housed in a convenient and attractive way so that medical students in their odd and leisure hours would feel inclined to patronize it. A collection of old medical books in a cold and barren room is not the idea of such a library. We learn from the *Jeffersonian* that the library in Jefferson Medical College (which attains a proper ideal) is thoroughly appreciated by the students. This is evident from the rapid month-by-month increase in the number of books taken out. The library report shown an average of more than 50 volumes a day for each working day of the month, while the largest number was 100 on one day. This indicates the cultivation of a studious habit and the formation of a literary taste which from some standpoints are just as important as the results obtained from routine work. In our great universities the library is properly made the central figure of the campus; it is the central luminary about which the intellectual life of the university revolves. The University of Pennsylvania well supplies this want, while at Harvard and Princeton it is as good as giving an education to give a student free access to the University Library. Our medical colleges would all be fortunate to have such advantages.—*Philadelphia Medical Journal, March 23, 1901.*

A MEDICAL LIBRARY ORGANIZED IN TRENTON, N. J.

Pursuant to a call issued by Drs. Norton, Griffith, Reddan, Somers and Cort, a meeting was held on Thursday afternoon, August 22, 1901, at the office of Dr. F. V. Cantwell. The following gentlemen were present: Drs. Norton, Cantwell, Adams, Griffith, Hutchinson, Fisher, Somers, Isaac Cooper, D. F. Weeks, Tomkins and Dougherty. The meeting was organized by electing Dr. H. G. Norton temporary chairman and Dr. G. N. Somers temporary secretary.

Dr. Norton stated that the trustees of the Free Public Library had made the offer to the medical profession of the city to set apart a room in the new library building for a medical library. The trustees agreed to house and care for the books in this room which *is not to be open to the general public*, but will be reserved for the use of professional men only.

Dr. Norton then read a letter from Dr. C. D. Spivak, president of the Colorado Medical Library

Association at Denver, in which he said it was advisable that a medical library be a distinct institution from a general library, and should be under the control of the medical profession. In small cities, however, he said, this is impossible, and in such cases it is best to start in connection with a general library. Dr. Spivak advised that the books in a medical library be devoted to all schools of medicine, and that it is of the utmost importance that the librarian of the public library should be asked to assign one attendant to look after the medical collection so that he may become familiar with the medical works.

Mr. Charles P. Fisher, librarian of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, who was present by special invitation, when called upon to explain the methods of starting and maintaining medical libraries, said that medical periodicals have become a very important factor in medical literature. It is a matter of importance to physicians to have bound and preserved for reference and study these periodicals, together with pamphlets that are constantly issued containing reports of cases, transactions of medical societies, boards of health, etc. Most physicians subscribe for one or more of these journals, but few take the trouble to have them bound. Should a medical library be started in this city most of the local physicians would be willing to turn over to it such periodicals as they subscribe for. These could be bound, and would soon grow to be a valuable library. In a short time those in charge of the library would learn what journals were contributed and which were not, and those that were wanting could be subscribed for. The growth of a library depends upon the willingness of those interested in it to contribute to it. The nucleus for such a library could be formed in Trenton if each physician was to contribute one volume, and such periodicals as he may be able. The large publishing houses, Mr. Fisher said, are usually very generous.

A permanent organization was formed, with Dr. H. G. Norton, president; Dr. Frank V. Cantwell, vice-president; Dr. G. N. J. Sommer, secretary, and Dr. I. Cooper, treasurer.

A committee on constitution and by-laws was named, consisting of the officers chosen and the following gentlemen: Dr. W. H. Griffith, Dr. Martin Reddan and Dr. Paul Cort.

President Norton was authorized to appoint an executive committee of three to confer with the library trustees with reference to establishing the library.

It was decided to send a circular letter to each physician in Trenton asking his co-operation.

DR. J. M. DACOSTA, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The work you are engaged in with reference to the organization of medical libraries is of the most valuable kind, and every one interested in professional advancement must be interested in it. I wish you the fullest succes.

We wish Dr. Spivak the greatest success in his useful work.—Editorial, *Vratch*, St. Petersburg.

Bographical Sketches.

IV.

CHARLES ROWLAND DUDLEY.

By ZOE GUERNSEY,
Acting Librarian Colorado Medical Library Association.

Charles Rowland Dudley, librarian of the Public Library of the city of Denver, and of the Colorado Medical Library Association, whose features grace this issue, was born at Easton, Conn., in 1853. Mr. Dudley graduated from Munson Academy, Mass., then, after taking a year of the academic course at Yale, entered the law school and graduated in 1877.

In 1882 he came out to this state, where he is well known. For twelve years he was Regent of the State University at Boulder, and his work as secretary of the State Historical Society is of long standing. Early in the summer he passed the fifteenth anniversary of his position as librarian.

He is a man of strong personalty, of good business ability, and having an unusual amount of hard common sense. He loves music passionately, and as a member of the University Club, his baritone voice is often heard at the celebrated Twelfth night entertainments.

He succeeded Mr. J. C. Dana as librarian of the Colorado Medical Library Association in 1898. Mr. Dudley takes a great deal of interest in the medical collection, and the medical profession of Denver and Colorado justly entertain the hope that with his active and earnest co-operation their collection will in the near future rival those of Boston and Chicago.

In the Reading Room.

Die Faeces des Menschen im normalen und Krankhaften Zustande. Von Prof. Dr. Ad. Schmidt und Dr. J. Strasburger. 1 Theil Mit 6 litographirten Tafeln. Berlin 1901, August Hirschwald.

We have on various occasions expressed the opinion that the medical profession will in the next two decades study the contents of the intestines with as much, if not more, fervor, than they have studied during the two proceeding decades the contents of the stomach, and we predict, with even more brilliant results. Coprology is the new branch of medical science, and is destined to rival its older brother—urinalysis. This work of Schmidt and Strasburger will inaugarate this era. The authors have carefully and thoroughly gone over the literature of the subject, and all that is known about the macroscopy and microscopy of feces and their bearing upon diagnosis is graphically described and ably discussed in this first part.

One wonders at the amount of valuable work already done which is not generally known. The reviewer, for instance, has found that there are some things he does not know The Application of the Centrifuge to the Examination of Feces was the title of a paper read by title before the American Medical Association at the Atlantic City meeting, which idea the reviewer prided himself as being original with him. He was surprised to find that Herz was the first to recommend this procedure in 1892. We must add the work is not a mere compilation. The authors have contributed original ideas, clinical observation and nethods of examinations. The next two parts will be devoted to the chemistry and bacteriology of the feces respectively.

Surely the medical profession is under great obligations to the authors.

Libraries and Librarians.

Librarians and all who are interested in the establishment and growth of medical libraries are respectfully solicited to send us Annual Reports, Bulletins, Catalogues, Sketches of Libraries, Items of Interest, Accessions of Rare Books, Gifts, Bequests, Newspaper Clippings, etc., etc., which we will gladly and thankfully publish:

ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS
ORGANIZED MAY 2, 1898.

President.....Dr. William Osler
1 W. Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.
Vice-President.....Mr. John S. Brownne.
New York Academy of Medicine, New York.
Secretary..... Miss M. R. Charlton
McGill University, Montreal, Canada.
Treasurer..... Dr. George D. Hersey
Providence, R. I.
Manager of the Exchange,.... Miss M. C. Noyes
847 N. Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.

Executive Committee.

Dr. William Osler, Baltimore, Md., Dr. J. C. Merrill, Washington and C. Perry Fisher, Philadelphia.

Object. The fostering of medical libraries, and the maintenance of an exchange of medical literature among its members.

Membership. Any medical librarian or other persons interested in medical libraries, and who shall be approved by the Executive Committee, may be a member.

Dues. The annual dues shall be $5.00.

The Exchange. The object of "The Exchange" is to secure by exchange, gift or purchase books and periodicals from physicians, publishers, authors and libraries, and to distribute them to the membership libraries of the Association.

THE COLORADO MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
ORGANIZED MAY 27, 1890.

Dr. C. D. Spivak, President; Dr. Edward Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer, C. R. Dudley, Librarian.
Dues $3 per annum.

HOME AND LIBRARY.

The establishment of a medical library and home for a medical society as a memorial is a beautiful act deserving of commendation, and one that will not fail of appreciation, nor of accomplishing the good intended by the donor. Such institutions foster fraternal spirit. They perpetuate the names of those who have gone before, remind us of our indebtedness to them, encourage a community of interest, and give a broader outlook into the future of medicine. They furnish a meeting place for social intercourse, a home, in touch with the past and present, and under circumstances which draw the members together and increase their regard for their profession.

Such a home is to be provided to the Indianapolis profession through the generosity of Dr. J. Ewing Mears, of Philadelphia. He has given to the Marion County Medical society property in Indianapolis valued at $25,000 on which to erect a home for the society as a memorial to his father, who was a pioneer physician in that city. Dr. Mears has also donated to the memorial library in his home several thousand volumes of medical works.

The home and library is to be known as the George W. Mears Memorial library.

In establishing a medical society which they named the William Pierson Medical Library association, the physicians of Essex county, N. J., declared their purpose to be: "To perpetuate the memory of a great medical man by founding a medical library; instituting medical lectures of scientifie interest; establishing a medical reading room; and by forwarding all subjects of interests to the medical profession." The association has Dr. Pierson's library of over a thousand volumes and an endowment fund of $5,000, donated by Mrs. Pierson.—*The Columbus Medical Journal, August, 1901.*

A SYMPOSIUM ON MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The September-October issue of MEDICAL LIBRARIES will be devoted to a symposium on the above subject. Librarians of national and inter-national renown will take part in the discussion. We have so far secured articles from Messrs Melvil Dewey, Librarian, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y. Henry C. Buchanan, Librarian, New Jersey State Library, Trenton, N. J; Anne Burton Jeffers, Librarian, Maryland State Library, Annapolis, Md; Lloyd Dawson, Librarian Territorial Library of Arizona; L. D. Carver, Librarian, Maine State Library, Augusta, Maine; John A. Berryman, Librarian, Wisconsin State Library, Madison, Wis; Arthur H. Chase, Librarian, New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N, H; Maude Thayer, Librarian, Illinois State Library, Springfield, Ills; C. B. Galbreath, Librarian, Ohio State Library, Columbus, O; Geo. E. Reed, Librarian, Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, Pa; J. C. Dana, Librarian, City Library, Springfield, Mass.

We expect to be honored by an expression of opinion on the above subject from the other State and Territorial librarians.

Publishers' Record.

P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

COHEN. A System of Physiologic Therapeutics. A Practical Exposition of the Methods, Other than Drug-Giving, Useful in the Prevention of Diseases and in the Treatment of the Sick. Edited by Solomon Solis Cohen, A. M., M. D., Vol. III. Climatology. Health Resorts, Mineral Springs. By F. Parkes Weber, M. A., M. D., F. R. C. P. (Lond.) With the Collaboration for America of Guy Hinsdale. A. M., M. D. In two books. Illustrated with maps. Prices for the complete set of Eleven Volumes, $22.00 net.

CORGAS Dental Medicine. A Manual of Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics. By Ferdinand J. S. Gorgas. A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Seventh edition, revised and enlarged. Price, $4.00.

HARTRIDGE. The Ophthalmoscope. A manual for students. By Gustavus Hartridge, F. R. C. S. Fourth edition. Price $1.50 net.

KIRKES' HANDBOOK OF PHYSIOLOGY. Including the Microscopic Technic. By Dr. Philipp Stohr, Fourth American based upon Ninth German Edition. Translated by Dr. Emma L. Billstein. Edited, with additions, by Alfred Schaper, 379 Illustrations. Price $3.00 net.

WILLIAMS. A Manual of Bacteriology. By Herbert U. Williams, M. D. Second edition, Revised and enlarged. Illustrated. Price $1.50 nes.

W. B. Saunders & Co., Philadelphia and London.

DORLAND. The New Standard. The American Illustrated Medical Dictionary, for Practitioners and Students. By W. A. Newman Dorland, A. M., M. D. Second revised edition. 8 vo., 770 p., 42 full page illustrations, $4.50, with thumb index $5.00.

CHURCH AND PETERSON. "Nervous and Mental Diseases." By Archibald Church, M. D., and Frederick Peterson, M. D. Third edition thoroughly revised. 869 pp. 322 illustrations, 8 vo., $5.00, $6.00.

ANDERS. "A Text Book of the Practice of Medicine." By James M. Anders, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D. Fifth edition, thoroughly revised. 1,297 pp., 81 illustrations. $5.50, $6.50.

WECKI. The Pathological Treatment of Sexual Impotance. By Victor G. Vecki, M. D. Third edition, 329 pp., 12 mo. $2.00.

MALLORY AND WRIGHT. Pathological Technique. A practical Manual for Workers in Pathological Histology and Bacteriology. including directions for the performance of autopsis and for clinical diagnosis. By. F. B. Malloy, M. D., A. M., and James H. Wright, A. M., M. D. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 432 pp., 137 illustrations. $3.00.

PENROSE. A Text-Book of Dieeases of Women. By Charles B. Penrose, M. D., Ph. D. Fourth edition revised. 539 pp., 221 illustrations. 8 vo., $3.75.

HIRST. A Text-Book of Obstetrics. By Barton Cooke Hirst, M. D. Third edition, thoroughly revised. 873 pp., 654 text illustrations and 14 colored plates. $5.00 net; $6.00 net.

William Wood & Co., N. Y.

PALMER. Lessons on Massage. By Marguret D. Palmer. 8 vo., 248 pp., Illustrated. $2.00,

DELAFIED AND PRUDDEN. A Handbook of Pathological Anatomy and Histology. By Francis Delafield M. D., and I. Mitchell Pruddn M. D. Sixth revised edition. 8vo., 838 pp., 458 engravings. Muslin $5.00; Sheep $5.75.

CABOT. A guide to the Clinical Examination of thd Blood for Diagnostic Purposes. By Richard C. Cabot. Fourth revised edition, 8 vo., 525 pp. Ill. $3.25.

A LETTER FROM PROF. J. C. WILSON.

Philadelphia, May 25th, 1901.

MY DEAR DR. SPIVAK.

I must congratulate you upon the good work you are doing in "MEDICAL LIBRARIES." I do not beleive you yourself realize the extent to which this little pet of yours influences thought and suggests action among the better class of medical men.

Yours sincerely,
J. C. WILSON.

PROF. DR. PAGEL, BERLIN, GERMANY.—Ihre Unternehmen ist auserordentlich verdienstlich.

DR. FENTON B. TURCK, CHICAGO, ILL.—Your periodical should be supported by the medical profession generally.

DR. HOBART AMORY HARE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—You certainly deserve the active support of the medical profession,

DR. LORENZO N. GROSVENOR, CHICAGO, ILL.—I write to ask the privilege of joining your ranks and getting in line.

DR. W. W. KEEN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—I take great pleasure in commending your project on behalf of the medical libraries.

Dr. GEORGE DOCK, ANN ARBOR.—Your efforts for medical libraries appeal to me because I have lived where they were not.

DR. J. S. BILLINGS, NEW YORK.—I wish you success in your enterprise and look forward with interest to the result of your work.

CHAS. PERRY FISHER, LIBRARIAN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—You certainly deserve the highest credit for your labor.

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R. R. BOWKER, EDITOR *Library Journal*.—The *Journal* has been much interested in your plan from the beginning and kept track of its development.

PROF. DR. I. ZABLUDOWSKY, BERLIN, GERMANY.—Ihre Zeitung halte ich fur eine sehr gute Idee, und bewundere ich nicht wenig Ihren rastlosen Eifer.

DR. NICHOLAS SENN, CHICAGO, ILL.—I am much interested in your method of establishing medical libraries. I wish you an abundance of success in your undertaking.

This publication is the only one of its kind. It is an extraordinary praisworthy undertaking which for the time being would be considered premature in Europe.—*Virchow-Posner's Jahresbericht.*

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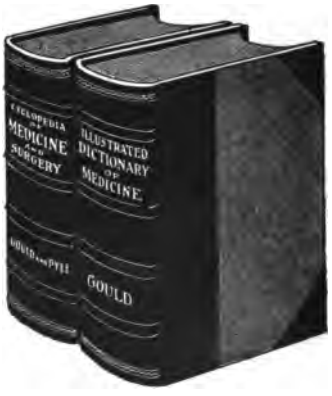

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VOLUME IV. SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER, 1901. No. 5-6

HOW TO USE A MEDICAL LIBRARY.*

By BAYARD HOLMES, M. D., Chicago.
Secretary of the Association of American Medical Colleges, Etc.

We often hear the practitioner speak of his experience. It is, however, the privilege of any medical student to utilize the experience of the whole medical profession, both in America and abroad. This is accomplished by understanding a medical library, and having one at hand. In the United States there are only a few libraries. The largest is that of the Surgeon-General's office in Washington; then comes the library of the New York Academy of Medicine; the Boston Medical Library Association; the Newberry Library in Chicago; College of Physicians in Philadelphia, and the libraries of a number of associations and colleges in various parts of the United States.

In investigating any subject for which the student has an adequate motive, it is well to collect the concrete material. This material consists of the records of clinical and post-mortem examinations. They are to be found in the midst of articles treating on various manifestations of disease, and with usually more or less descriptive titles. If the student wishes, for example, to study the subject of osteomyelitis of the tibia, he should first make a careful study and an exact description of the cases which he has himself observed. The records of these cases should be made as complete and definite as possible, and they should be illustrated by drawings, both microscopical and schematic. Then the student should refer to his preceptor, and get the records of all the cases which his preceptor or other medical friends have observed. He should write these out as carefully as possible. In doing this work, he should use a paper of a definite size, for example, 8½ by 11 inches, and no other size. He should do his work

*A Lecture given at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, before the Graduating Class.

completely and perfectly from the beginning, so that copying and rewriting shall be unnecessary. This material should be put down as the unpublished records of personal observation.

Having made these studies, it is now desirable to select from the literature the records of similar cases. In order to find these records, it may be necessary to speak about the arrangement of a medical library, and in regard to the steps which must be taken in order to find the required records.

According to the system of Dewey, the decimal classification, every library is numbered almost exactly alike, or, at least, according to the same principles. All general works are numbered 000.; all works on philosophy are numbered 100; all works on religion are numbered 200, and so on, until we come to all works on the applied sciences, which are numbered 600. Among these applied sciences, the first is mudicine. The books in medicine are all numbered 610. The various departments of medicine are designated by the unit's figure; thus, 611 represents works on anatomy; 612 represents works on physiology, and so on, until we come to the topic which we have in hand, namely, surgery, the books of which are numbered 617. If, then, you wish to find any dictionary or other general work on medicine, it will be found under the number 610.0. If you wish to find a general work on anatomy, a dictionary of anatomy, or a cyclopedia of anatomy, it will be found under the number 611.0. If you wish to look for a periodical dealing with general medicine, it will be found under the number 610.05. A periodical dealing with anatomy, a journal of anatomy, for example, will be found under the number 611.05. A journal of surgery, for example, the Annals of Surgery, will be under the number 617.05. The books on anatomy, physiology, hygiene, surgery, and obstetrics, are further classified according to the regions or anatomical parts to which they refer, and in this way the system has been extended to three, or even six decimal places.

It will be seen from this system that a large or a small library can be classified, and placed upon the shelves, and any two books will always be found in the same relative position regardless of the size of the library.

It would not, however, always be possible for the student to go immediately to the shelves and find the literature which he might desire to use. He should therefore go to the catalog of the library and look under such headings as he thinks would refer him to articles useful for his study. In the case of osteomyelitis of the tibia, for example, he would look under osteomyelitis and find several books and articles referred to. On the left hand side of the card he would find a number in red ink, which refers to the book,

and hence to the shelf and location of the book in which the article is to be found. In most libraries students are allowed to go to the shelves and thus facilitate reference. All the literature on osteomyelitis of the tibia would hardly have been classified under this heading. Some of it, perhaps, would be found under acute osteomyelitis; some of it under bone inflammation; or under epiphysitis; or under periostitis; or under suppuration of bone. In this way the student would be guided to most of the articles in the library, or at least to most of the books. Every well written article has, in addition to the text, a reference to the literature of the subject, and in this way, having read six, eight or ten articles or books, the student would be referred through the appended bibliographies to most of the literature upon the subject published in the past. It may, however, be necessary for him to look through the indices of larger periodicals for additional references; through the indices, for example, of the Annals of Surgery; through the indices of the Journal of the American Medical Association; through the indices of the two other weeklies that give a synopsis of the current literature of American and foreign periodicals, *i. e.*, the Philadelphia Medical Journal, and American Medicine. In this way a very fair idea of the literature of the subject may be acquired, and most of the available cases will be found, but a more thorough study can be prosecuted by the use of the Index Medicus, and the catalog of the Library of the Surgeon-General's office. The Index Medicus came to an untimely end because it appeared before there were a sufficient number of medical libraries to make it permanently and currently useful. Had there been a medical library in every town of twenty thousand or more inhabitants, the Index Medicus would have received adequate support. It has a successor in the French Bibliographia Medica. The catalog of the Surgeon-General's Library is published in two series, the one complete, and the other just beginning. In addition to these very complete bibliographies, or in place of them, students can use Gould's Annual and Sajou's Annual and Cyclopedia to some advantage. Students who read German will find Virchow and Hirsch's Jahresbericht and Schmidt's Jahrbucher extremely valuable. They give. in addition to the bibliographic reference, a brief abstract of all valuable contributions.

In the department of surgery, with which we have to do, another valuable periodical is the Centralblatt fur Chirurgie. which is a part of a Centralblatt fur die Gesammte Medicin.

From these sources the student is referred to a great bulk of literature, only a small portion of which is probably at his command.

If he decides that he has studied the case sufficiently from the accessible literature, well and good. If he thinks it necessary to go into the study so completely as to use all the literature, he may be able to obtain it by a visit to the Surgeon-General's office in Washington, or, what is better, perhaps, by securing the books as a loan from this library. This can be done in the case of most books by making a deposit of $75 or $100 with the librarian, and thus pledging good faith, and securing books by express. If the student is near a large, responsible and enterprising library, the librarian will probably undertake to secure the books for the student's use.

In order that the student may understand what lies before him, I should like to call attention to some most complete examples of medical literature in our own language. Let me refer him to the article on "Sacro-Iliac Tuberculosis;" by my friend, Dr. Weller Van Hook, in the Annals of Surgery, for 1890; to the articles on various topics by my preceptor and father in surgery, Dr. Christian Fenger, published in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, and the article on Intestinal Suture, by Dr. F. Gregory Cornell, published in the Monthly of the Philadelphia Medical Journal for April, 1899, and to many other articles which I might mention in the Annals of Surgery, in the Monthly of the Philadelphia Medical Journal, the Journal of the American Medical Association, and the American Journal of the Medical Sciences.

Literature on Library Study.

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Holmes Bayard—Medical Literature and Literary Investigation. North Amer. Practitioner, 1891, III., 254.

Garrod, A. E.—How to Look Up a Point in a Medical Library. St. Barth. Hosp. Jour., London, 1894, II., 145.

M. E. Ahern, Editor of *Public Libraries*, —I shall be very glad to assist you in any way that I can.

Dr. Robert Fletcher, Washington, D. C.—I wish you success in interesting the profession in the subject.

Dr. William Osler, Baltimore, Md.—How is your joureal getting on? Please put me down as a subscriber.

Medical Libraries. This is a journal issued for a purpose—to assist in promoting the welfare of the profession without any reflex for the selfish betterment of the editor; unless, indeed, the enjoyable sensation of the satisfaction experienced in altruistic effort be accounted a selfishn aim.

The question of public medical libraries is a living one; the majority of physicians need to be educated to their necessity; this journal aids in educating and should receive hearty support.—*Bulletin Ametican Academy of Medicine.*

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE LIBRARY.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 74.)

According to the statistics gathered by the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (Sept. 21. p. 744 and Sept. 28. p. 838, 1901) there are in the United States 155 colleges conferring the degree of M. D. About two-thirds of this number mention in their respective announcements a reference to library facilities offered either by the college or by the city wherein the college is located. The existence of about one hundred medical college libraries in this country was as much of a surprise to the Editor as it was gratifying. We hope no apology is necessary for having devoted two issues to this subject.

ALABAMA.

The Medical College of Alabama, Mobile.

The *Alabama University Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 3 states:

"The Library contains many rare and valuable works. Many of the books contain large and beautiful engravings of various characters. As aids and supplements to laboratory and text-book work they are very useful."

Birmingham Medical College, Birmingham.

The Seventh Annual Announcement for 1899–00 refers to the existence of a library.

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas University, Medical Department, Little Rock.

The Announcement for 1901–2 refers to the existence of a library and reading room.

CALIFORNIA.

Hahnemann Hospital College, San Francisco.

The 19th Annual Announcement gives the following interesting information:

"A cordial manifestation of generosity on the part of the heirs of the Lilienthal estate, has been shown in the presentation to the college of the valuable collection of about two thousand volumes of old and rare, together with modern books, from the collection of the late Drs. Samuel and James E. Lilienthal.

"The donation of books from friends of the college add to the making of a representative library of Homœopathic books in particular and medicine in general. Further contributions towards attaining this end are earnestly solicited from the alumni and friends of the college.

"The current medical literature of the library includes eighty journals, weeklies and monthlies, from all parts of the world.

GUY E. MANNING, Librarian."

College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco.

The 6th Annual Announcement states that "a portion of the space of a room on the second floor will be used for a library. A number of volumes have already been donated, and the college will soon have under its charge a very valu-

able collection of medical literature."

College of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

The 17th Annual Catalog does not refer to the existence of a Medical Library in Los Angeles. We happen to know, however, that the Hendryx Laboratory, a model 2-story building, which the Catalog mentions with pardonable pride, the gift of Dr. W. A. Hendryx to the college, contains also a library of several thousand volumes, well arranged and classified. Our excellent friend, Dr. Milbank Johnson, professor of Physiology, is the librarian.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Georgetown University, School of Medicine, Washington.

The Circular of Information for 1901–2 informs us that there is a library and reading room for the use of students. It contains also the following interesting statements:

"The great libraries connected with the various government institutions at Washington afford advantages to the student, that are unrivaled in America and are equal to those in most European capitals. The following may be mentioned: The Library of Congress. 700,000 volumes; the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, 110,000 volumes; the Library of the United States National Museum, 16,000 volumes; the Library of the Museum of Hygiene, 10,500 volumes; the Library of the Bureau of Ethnology, 5,000 volumes; the Library of the Bureau of Education, 30,000 volumes; the Libraay of the Department of Agriculture, 25,000 volumes."

National University, Medical Department, Washington.

The 18th Catalog contains the following data concerning the library facilities in Washington:

"These twenty-seven libraries give an aggregate, or sum total of 150,000 volumes and a very large number of pamphlets.

"The Surgeon-General's Library is accessible to those who wish to reap its rich harvest of benefits. It contains 150,000 volumes and an almost equal number of pamphlets, besides a nearly complete file of all of the periodicals of the world devoted to medicine and its allied sciences. It contains the oldest as well as the latest works on every department of medical science, as well as many very rare and costly illustrated volumes.

"In the Congressional Library the student has ready for his use a magnificent general library of about 700,000 volumes. The 'Toner Medical Library," which was donated to the United States Government by the late Dr. J. M. Toner, of Washington, now forms a part of the Congressional Library. It is especially rich in early American medical literature, and contains complete files of the early medical journals; here students will be enabled to study the

earliest medical literature of our country."

ILLINOIS

Dunham Medical College, Chicago.

The 11th Annual Announcement furnishes the following interesting data:

"The Library and reading room is on the second floor, directly in the rear of the chemical laboratory. It contains the Watts Memorial Library. By the bequest of the late Dr. Charles J. Watts, the nucleus to a valuable library has been established. To this has been added several hundred volumes, making a reference library complete in all of its details. It also contains a large file of the medical journals of the Homeopathic school, with many of the journals issued from the press of other publishing houses. The advantages of the library will be much enhanced the coming year by recent valuable contributions. It is also placed at the disposal of the students of this college, under proper restrictions, the coming year. Valuable donations of books during the past year have been made by Dr. J. T. Kent, Dr. H. Farrington, Dr. A. T. Hall and Mrs. Dr. E. Lippencott, besides smaller contributions by members of the faculty. All text or reference books which students need to purchase will be kept for sale by the librarian at the regular price; all profits resulting therefrom will be used as library fund to further increase the conveniences and usefulness of the library. Second-hand medical books will be taken in exchange at the usual rates to accommodate students."

Jenner Medical College, Chicago.

The 9th Annual Announcement gives a description of the facilities offered by the Chicago Public and Newberry libraries.

American Missionary College, Chicago.

The 7th Annual Announcement furnishes the following data:

"Through the generous gift of his large private library, by Dr. B. B. Brashear, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and of the sum of $2,000 by Abner Case, of New York, the nucleus of an excellent library has already been formed, in which may be found a well-catalogued and indexed list of several hundred medical works such as are necessary and useful for reference, together with the leading medical periodicals published in English, German and French."

The Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, Chicago.

The 34th Annual Announcement furnishes the following information:

"The Bennett Medical and Library Association was organized and chartered eleven years ago, and has for its active members nearly every matriculate, and for honorary members the entire Faculty, besides a number of others eminent in the profession. The principal object of the association is the formation of a medical reference library, and a very

considerable number of volumes have been secured, to which constant additions are being made. A commodious and pleasant reading room is furnished in the museum, which is well supplied with periodicals and stationery for the students' use.

"The care and distribution of books is under the supervision of a librarian appointed by the trustees, and only members of the library association are entitled to the privileges.

"The membership fee is fifty cents and the dues are twenty-five cents each year.

Harvey Medical College, Chicago.

The Annual Announcement for 1901-2 states that there is a College reading room, and that books from the College Library are used for reference.

Illinois Medical College, Chicago.

The 8th Annual Announcement states:

"The College Library already comprises about 500 volumes and is open to the students. A handsome addition has been received through the donation of the professional library of the late Prof. R. N. Hall, by Mrs. Hall.

'A well lighted and commodious free reading room is open to students throughout the sessions. It is supplied weekly with a large number of representative medical journals, thus affording an opportunity to become familiar with recent and current medical literature."

The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

The 42d Annual Announcement states that "the Library in the College building, established and maintained by the alumni, has proven of great value to the class."

College of Medicine and Surgery, Chicago.

The Circular of Information 1901–2 states that "the College Library and study is always open to our students."

Hering Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

The 10th Annual Catalog states that there is "a well stocked medical library and reading room."

Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, Chicago.

The 26th Annual Announcement and Catalog informs us that "the students' reading room is well supplied with leading journals and papers, and a reference library containing several hundred volumes of rare and valuable books is at the service of the students."

INDIANA.

Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis.

The 23d Annual Announcement contains the following:

"The W. H. Clark Library with a large and valuable collection of medical books, foreign and domestic journals and reviews, is open to the use of all students and alumni of the college, free of charge. The library is in the College building."

The Medical College of Indiana, University of Indianapolis, Indianapolis.

The 32d Annual Announcement

refers to the Bobb's Library, located in the Bobb's Dispensary.

Physio-Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis.

The 29th Annual Announcement contains the following notice:

"One of the most important features of a medical college is the library. The College Library contains works on every subject treated of in the lecture course.

"We have many of the earlier physio-medical publications, which will enable the student to become acquainted with the work of the pioneers of medical reform, the record of whose labors will deepen their interest and increase their faith in non-poisonous medication.

"Students will be allowed free use of the books. Instructions in regard to the management of the library will be given at the beginning of the term.

"There is also at the College a valuable collection of the latest medical works, owned by the Students' Physio-Medical Society and open to its members."

The first sentence of this notice is striking.

KANSAS.

Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College.

The 14th Annual Announcement states: "The College Library contains the best medical and surgical journals of the day."

KENTUCKY.

University of Louisville, Medical Department, Louisville.

The 65th Annual Announcement refers to the existence of a library.

MAINE.

Medical School of Maine, Medical Department of Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

The 82d Annual Announcement states:

"The Library of the Medical School, containing 3700 volumes, has been combined with that of the College, which numbers nearly 60,000 volumes. The more recently published medical works and current numbers of professional journals are kept in a separate room in the main Library building for their especial use."

MARYLAND.

College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.

The 30th Annual Announcement refers to the existence of a library.

Johns Hopkins University, Medical Department, Baltimore.

The 9th Annual Catalog and Announcement furnishes the following data:

"The works relating to medicine are placed in special libraries in the main building of the Hospital and in the new Medical School building, and are readily accessible to students and to the workers in the laboratories. The leading medical periodicals of the world are regularly received and complete sets of the more important journals are on the shelves.

"Other libraries of Baltimore are the Peabody (135,000 volumes), the Pratt (200,000 vol-

umes), the Medical and Chirurgical (14,000 volumes), the New Mercantile (60,000 volumes)."

Southern Homeopathic Medical College, Baltimore.

The 11th Annual Announcement refers to the facilities offered by the Enoch Pratt and Peabody Libraries, and that the new building will contain a College Library.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston University School of Medicine Boston.

The 29th Annual Announcement contains the following interesting data:

The Library of the school which is in charge of Dr. Anna T. Lovering, contains more than 3000 volumes. comprising some of the most recent and valuable works in medicine and the collateral sciences, including text-books and works of reference, of which a printed and also a card catalog has been prepared. There are also several thousand monographs and pamphlets. The Library in the new College building furnishes excellent facilities for medical reading and study.

"The Reading Room has been fitted up and supplied with many of the leading medical journals and current literature, together with works of reference, to which the students may have daily access.

"The Frederick D. Stackpole Library Fund was established in March, 1901, by a gift of $2,000 from Mrs. John F. Osgood and Mrs. F. D. Stackpole, the income of which is to be used in the purchase of books for the Library.

"A large number of valuable books have been added to the library during the past year by the gift of the New England Hahnemann Association and by other donations."

MICHIGAN.

Homeopathic Medical College, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

The 27th Annual Announcement refers to the Medical and General Libraries of the University, and mentions the fact that there is "a free reading room in the Homeopathic building, where all the Homeopathic publications of note are kept on file."

The Detroit Homeopathic College, Detroit.

The 2d Annual Announcement states:

"A handsome Reading Room and Library is provided the students in the College building, in which the current scientific and literary magazines, and medical books are kept for their enjoyment and use."

Grand Rapids Medical College, Grand Rapids.

The 5th Annual Announcement states: "The Library is well equipped with all the latest publications."

Saginaw Valley Medical College, Saginaw.

The 6th Annual Announcement refers to the City, Public and Hayt libraries. It is not stated whether any one of the three libraries has a special medical department.

MINNESOTA.

College of Medicine and Surgery, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

The *Bulletin*, Vol. IV., No. 7, refers to "the Library and reading room of the department."

College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery, Department University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

The *Bulletin*, Vol. X., No. 7, states:

"A Medical Library, containing some two thousand volumes and supplied with current periodicals, is open to all the students of the department. The collection has been chosen with special regard to the need for reference work and collateral reading. The general library of the University and the public libraries of Minneapolis and St. Paul are also open to the students of this department."

MISSOURI.

Medical Department University of the State of Missouri, Columbia.

The *Bulletin*, Vol. II., No. 5, states that the General Library embraces also the Medical Libraries containing collections on Anatomy, Surgery, Pathology, Bacteriology and Practice.

Washington University, Medical Department, St. Louis.

Dr. R. J. Terry kindly informs us that an attempt is being made to maintain, increase and care properly for the Library of the school which now has about 1000 volumes, For this purpose a Co-operative Association has been formed. The plan of the co-operation is so unique and far reaching that MEDICAL LIBRARIES will devote to it a separate article.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha Medical College, Medical Department University of Omaha, Omaha.

The Annual Announcement number of the *O. M. C. Pulse*, Vol. IV., No. 8, contains the following:

"This Library has but recently been established and is under the supervision of Dr. G. L. Strader. It contains about 1000 volumes, including a good up to date collection of text-books covering the entire range of medical science. A good supply of periodical literature is on file. The Library is equipped with a case of recent design for a card index and the work of indexing, upon this system, is in progress. A librarian is in attendance at convenient hours."

NEW YORK.

Albany Medical College, Albany.

The Announcement for session 1900–01 states that the reading room in the College is "well stocked with medical literature."

Cornell University Medical College, in New York City.

The Announcement for 1901–2 refers to the following libraries: The Library of Chemistry on the third floor, a Library of Pathology and Bacteriology on the fourth floor; a Library, a reading and a study room on the fifth floor, devoted exclusively to the Department of Anatomy, and there is besides a general reading room on the first floor.

College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York.

The *Bulletin of Information* No. 23 refers to the existence of a Departmental Library.

The New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, New York.

The 42d Annual Announcement contains the following interesting data under caption—The College Library:

"The College has a Library containing about 4,000 volumes of standard medical works, and some 15,000 pamphlets and journals.

"Our College is, in a measure, the representative of Homeopathy in New York State. To the alumni and friends of Homeopathy everywhere, the Library Committee again appeal for assistance, that this department of our College may be placed upon a par with the other facilities and equipments of our new institution. Gifts of money or books may be sent to the chairman of the Library Committee and will be promptly acknowledged."

Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York.

The 46th Annual Announcement contains the following interesting data:

"There is an excellent Library and reading room attached to the College. Through the liberality of Mrs. G. Keleman, the library of the late Dr. A. J. Keleman has been added. The Beachonian Society (Students' Association) adds many valuable books each year."

NORTH CAROLINA.

University of North Carolina, Medical School, Chapel Hill.

The Catalog for 1901–2 states the University Library is arranged in twenty-two sub-divisions, of which medicine and hygiene is one.

OHIO.

Toledo Medical College, Toledo, O.

The 21st Announcement mentions the Public Library which contains over 35,000 volumes. We would like to know whether there is a medical department in the library.

TEXAS.

The University of Texas, Department of Medicine, Galveston.

The 11th Annual Announcement contains the following statement:

"Through the generosity of a number of physicians there were originally collected as the nucleus of a library about 500 volumes of medical works of various kinds. This nucleus is being rapidly developed into a library sufficient for the working requirements of the school, over twenty-six hundred volumes being now upon the shelves. A number of works of reference upon special subjects have been added during the past year, and through special appropriations it is expected that the library will be placed in a proper condition in the near future. The Library is open during the usual working hours, both to students and the profession generally, under proper restrictions."

TENNESEE.

University of Tennesee, Medical Department, Nashville.

The 27th Announcement refers to "a large library for students."

VIRGINIA.

Medical College of Virginia, Richmond

The 64th Annual Announcement refers to "a library and reading room well stocked with books and periodicals."

University College of Medicine, Richmond.

The Announcement for 1901–2 furnishes the following information:

"The Library of the late Dr. Thomas J. Moore, formerly Professor of Clinical Medicine in this institution, has been generously donated to the University College of Medicine, and the works relating to medicine are readily accessible to students and to the workers in the laboratories. In the reading room, the leading medical periodicals are regularly received, and complete sets of the more important journals will be on the shelves."

University of Virginia, Department of Medicine, Charlottesville.

In the *Bulletin* of the University of Virginia, Vol. I., No. 1 (N. S.) we find a reference to "department libraries."

Libraries and Librarians.

Librarians and all who are interested in the establishment and growth of medical libraries are respectfully solicited to send us Annual Reports, Bulletins, Catalogues, Sketches of Libraries, Items of Interest, Accessions of Rare Books, Gifts, Bequests, Newspaper Clippings, etc., etc., which we will gladly and thankfully publish:

ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS.
ORGANIZED MAY 2, 1898.

President.....Dr. William Osler
1 W. Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.
Vice-President.....Mr. John S. Browne
New York Academy of Medicine, New York.
Secretary.....Miss M. R. Charlton
McGill University, Montreal, Canada.
Treasurer.....Dr. George D. Hersey
Providence, R. I.
Manager of the Exchange.....Miss M. C. Noyes
847 N. Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.

Executive Committee.

Dr. William Osler, Baltimore, Md., Dr. J. C. Merrill, Washington and C. Perry Fisher, Philadelphia.

Object. The fostering of medical libraries, and the maintenance of an exchange of medical literature among its members.

Membership. Any medical librarian or other persons interested in medical libraries, and who shall be approved by the Executive Committee, may be a member.

Dues. The annual dues shall be $5.00.

The Exchange. The object of "The Exchange" is to secure by exchange, gift or purchase books and periodicals from physicians, publishers, authors and libraries, and to distribute them to the membership libraries of the Association.

THE COLORADO MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
ORGANIZED MAY 27, 1890.

Dr. C D Spivak, President; Dr. Edward Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer, C. R. Dudley, Librarian.

Dues $3 per annum.

ANOTHER MEDICAL LIBRARY ORGANIZED.

The 9th of November, 1901, will be remembered by the medical profession of Birmingham, Ala., as the day when the foundation of a great institution—the Birmingham Medical Library Association—was laid. The association elected the following officers: John C. Le Grand, president; Dr. Dyer F, Talley, vice president; Dr. Wm. P. McAdory, secretary, and Dr. Robert V. Mobley, treasurer.

MAJOR J. C. MERRILL, LIBRARIAN SURG. GEN, LIBRARY—Permit me to assure you of my appreciation of your undertaking, and of my willingness to co-operate in a work which promises so much good to the medical student and writers.

In the Reading Room.

KATALOG DER BUECHER—SAMMLUNG von I. Hirschberg, M. Dr., Berlin, 1901.

This book of 454 octavo pages is the catalogue of Hirschberg's private library, accumulated by thirty years of labor. He says this collection is now accessible to students, and will ultimately come to the Berliner medicinische Gesellschaft. The works thus brought together deal chiefly with diseases of the eye, optics, and medical history.

First is given a table of contents, which is also the scheme of classification. Then follows the catalogue proper, with the titles arranged under more than six hundred sub-headings and occupying 369 pages. Finally come the indexes, one giving the various topics alphabetically arranged; the other the names of the authors.

This is unquestionably the most complete catalogue of works on Ophthalmology that has ever been published. But it is offered as a preliminary work Hirschberg contemplates later a systematic bibliography of the diseases of the eye. May he live to complete it, will be the earnest wish of his colleagues throughout the world.

EDWARD JACKSON.

CLIMATOLOGY—Health Resorts, Mineral Springs. By F. Parkes Weber, M. A., M. D., F. R. C. P. (London). With the Collaboration for America of Guy Hinsdale, A. M., M. D. In two books. Illustrated with maps. Price for the complete set, $22 net.

These are the third and fourth volumes of Cohen's System of Physiologic Theraputics, whose timeliness has already been commented upon. The first part treats of the factors of climate, with their effect on physiologic functions and pathologic conditions, and describes the fundamental principles that underlie the application of climates, health resorts and mineral springs in the prevention of disease, and to promote the comfort and recovery of the sick.

The second part describes health resorts; and the third part discusses in detail the special climatic treatment of various diseases and different classes of patients. Book II. also describes the health resorts in Africa, Asia, Australasia and America.

In Book I. ocean voyages are first treated of with considerable detail and their advadtages and disadvantages, indications and counter-indications as a therapeutic measure, are pointed out. The subject of altitude, the difference between summer and winter climates, and the therapeutic indications for the different seasons are discussed at length. In addition, the sea coast, inland health resorts, mountain stations of various elevations, plains, and mineral spas are described with no waste of words, but with a fullness of detail unusual in medical books. Not only geographic and climatic features are pointed out, but also social and other characteristics so important in selecting a resort that shall be suitable to the tastes and means of the individual patient, as well as beneficial in his disease.

The existence of sanatoriums for special diseases, for scrofulous and weakly children, for consumption, nervous affections, diseases of women, and the like, are specified; and the mere lists of such places, as found in the index, are likely to prove invaluable for reference. We know none other so complete. A mere glance at the closely printed paqes of the index will show how unusually full is the treatment of special resorts and their particular qualities. Like the preceding volumes, these are throughly scientific and eminently practical, a combination that reflects credit alike on authors and editor.

BRITISH LIBRARY YEAR-BOOK 1900–1901. Edited by Thomas Greenwood, London. Scott, Greenwood & Co., 19 Ludgate Hill, E. C. 1900.

This work is unique. It gives the names of all the libraries in England, Scotland and Ireland, date of foundation, number of volumes, specialty, methods, classification, catalogs, number of borrowers, names of past and present librarians and other important information. Only twenty-three medical libraries are mentioned. We think this number is too small.

It is a pleasure to note that the Dewey Decimal System of Classification is given preference to those of Cutter and

Brown in the excellent article on Library Classification by Just.

When will we have an American Library Year-Book?

THE CORSET FOR THE MOVABLE KIDNEY. By A. Ernest Gallant, M. D., New York. Reprinted from the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, Vol. XLIV., No. 1901.

The once instrument of torture, the boa-constrictor, vulgarly called corset has been transformed by Dr. Gallant into a beneficent tool, into a balm of Gilead. The "straight front" corset made and fitted according to Dr. Gallant's suggestions instead of pushing all the abdominal viscera down into the pelvis, does indeed support the kidney. In our estimation the corset problem has been solved in a Gallant way.

Classification, Theoretical and Practical. By Ernest Cushing Richardson, New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901.

The book contains two lectures on the subjects of the Order of Sciences and the Classification of Books respectively, supplemented by an "essay towards a bibliographical History of Systems of Classification." The reviewer delivered recently a lecture before the Denver and Arapahoe Medical Society on the subject of Classification of Sciences and Books, and on looking up the bibliography on the subject he was dismayed by its incompleteness. The lucid lectures of Mr. Richardson, and especially the appendix have since filled this gap. In the estimation of the reviewer it is the best bibliographical work on library matters that has appeared in the United States. We recommend to all live medical librarians to purchase this work.

Die Neue Massage—Anstalt der Universitaet, Berlin. Von Prof. Dr. I. Zabludowski, Berlin. Reprint from Berliner Klin, Wochenschr. 1901, No. 15.

Professor Zabludowski enjoys the distinction of being the first and only man who, by dint of hard labor, original contributions and extraordinary skill has raised massage from the level of primitive "laying on of hands" to the dignity of a science, and for whom the Berlin University, the greatest seat of learning, has created a special chair on massage.

In this address delivered before the Balneological Association (March 10, 1901), he gives a graphic description of the recently erected Massage Institute, now under his immediate charge, and the advantages derived both by patients and students from this separate, distinct and independent institution. This reminds us of the praiseworthy agitation of our excellent friend Dr. Fenton B. Turck, of Chicago (Jour. Am. Med. Ass., Sept. 21, 1901), to induce the medical colleges of the United States to include massage into their curriculi, which effort we hope he will keep up.

History of Medicine. A brief outline of Medical History and Sects of Physicians, and especially a History of the Ameriean Eclectic Practice of Medicine Never published before. By Alexander Wilder, M. D., New Sharon, Me. New England Eclectic Co. 1901. Price, $2.75.

Although the first eight chapters deal with the history of medicine in general, it is the remaining eight chapters that constitute what is really valuable in this book. The medical historians are so scarce in the United States, that it is a pleasure to note a book which is literally teeming with historical data. It deals with the evolution of the eclectic practice of medicine in the United States, and it makes an interesting, and at times quite a pathetic story. The summary laws that had been enacted in the various states against "irregulars" as far back as the first decade of the last century, the struggle of the Botanic and Eclectic schools for recognition at the hands of legislatures, the repeal of the laws, etc., read like a romance of the middle ages. One learns that Beach, the founder of the Beachonians, was far from being an ignoramus; that Thomson, the founder of the Thomsonians, though illiterate had in him the elements of a real reformer; that some of the leaders of the Eclectic school have scientifically studied and popularized the therapeutic application of many medicinal plants now used in general practice. Besides its historical value, Dr. Wilder's book will exert a moral influence upon the medical reader, no matter to what school he belongs. It will widen our horizon and teach us to be generous to our adversaries.

We must add a word of commendation for the excellent and exhaustive bibliography of medical periodicals, transactions, books, pamphlets, etc., contained in the chapter devoted to "Publications of American Reformers in Medicine."

Lehrbuch der Inneren Medizin. Herausgegeben von Dr. Freiherr V. Mering, Professor in Halle, a. S.

Mit 207 Abbildungen in Text. Jena Gustav Fischer. 1901. Brosch 12 M; gebd. 14 M.

This is an excellent, up to date work on Internal Medicine in large octavo, of 1092 pages. which the editor modestly calls 'kurzes Lehrbuch." It is divided into twenty sections, each written by a man eminent in his specialty. Romberg writes on infectious diseases; Miller on disease of the respiratory organs; Krehl on circulatory organs; Gerhardt on diseases of the mouth, pharynx and aesophagus; V. Mering on diseases of the stomach and metabolism; Matthes on diseases of intestines, peritoneum and trichinosis; Minkowski on the liver, biliary ducts and pancreas; Stern on diseases of the urinary organs and suprarenal; Moritz on diseases of the peripheral nerves, spine and brain; Kraus on general neuroses; Vierordt on scrofulosis and organs of locomotion; Klemperer on the blood and spleen; His, Jr, on poisons, and Gumprecht on therapeutic technic. The names of the contributors are sufficient guarantee that thoroughness has not been sacrificed to brevity.

The Physicians' Visiting List (Lindsay & Blakiston's) for 1902 Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's, Son & Co, 1012 Walnut street. 25 patients, $1.00; 50 patients. $1.25.

The semi centenial of this publication has been celebrated last year. It has recorded the patients of two generations of physicians, and, judging by the completenss, compactness, and simplicity of its arrangement it is destined to celebrate its centennial.

INDEX TO VOLS. III. AND IV

Is mailed to all subscribers with this issue.

SYMPOSIUM.

The Symposium on Medical Departments in Public Libraries (see last issue, p. 87), will appear in a future issue.

DR. S. E. SOLLY, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—I think your idea about the library is a good one and will try and combie with my brethren in carrying it out.

DR. FRED'K SHATTUCK, Boston, Mass.—Inclose a cheque for $5 for a five year subscription to MEDICAL LIBRARIES which I am glad to encourage and support.

The Standard Reference Books.

Gould's Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine, Biology and Allied Sciences.

Gould and Pyle's Illustrated Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine and Surgery.

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A.E.S.

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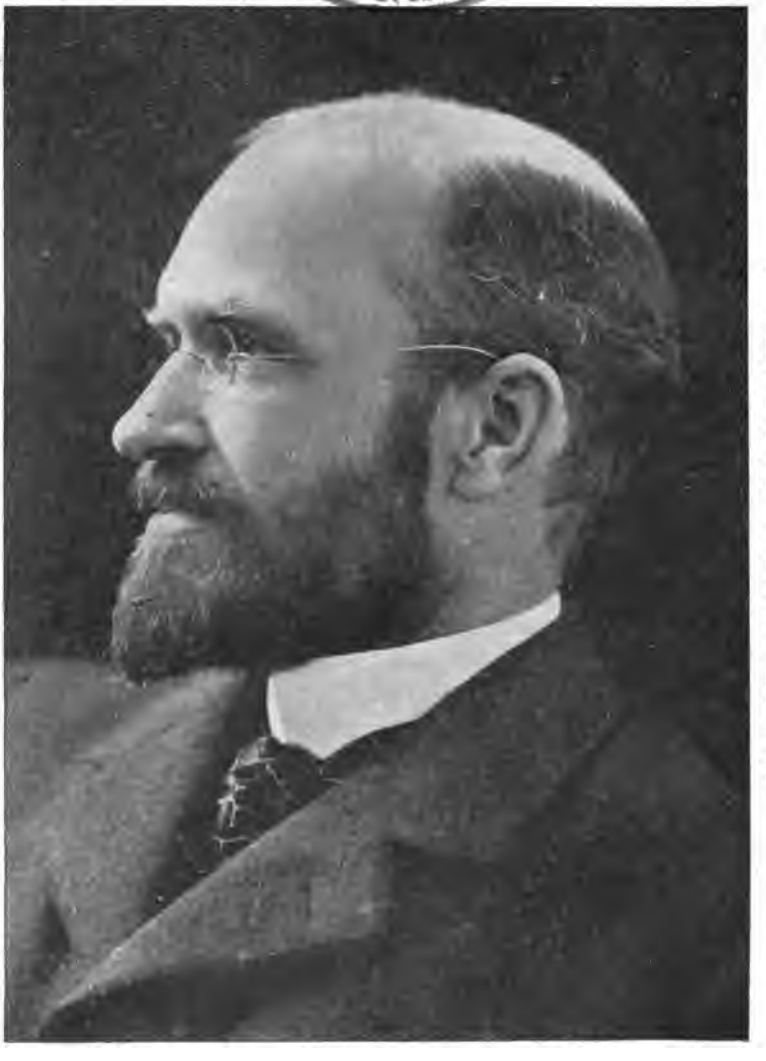
VOLUME V. MARCH, 1902. No. 1

SYMPOSIUM NUMBER, I.



MELVIL DEWEY,

DIRECTOR NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY, ALBANY, N. Y.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES—A SYMPOSIUM.

Editor Medical Libraries:

"Our librarian is not specially given to the advancement of the medical department; but, I think that is largely due to the fact that he has had an over conservative board for so many years; and, also to the fact that he is hardly in line with the progress of medical things in general; a little education along this line might be profitable, and that is one reason why I wish this publication to come regularly to the library. He will probably see the arguments in them on such class libraries, and possibly may begin to be somewhat of an enthusiast in that line."

In response to many letters and inquiries of which the above is a sample, we have opened the pages of MEDICAL LIBRARIES for a free expression of opinion on the subject of medical departments in public libraries. It must not be ascribed to the mental bent of the editor that the symposium as presented in this issue is rather a concensus of opinion on the affirmative side. It so happened that all the responses received to our invitations sent to about fifty librarians to participate in the symposium came from those who favor the establishment and maintenance of medical departments in public lihraries. We will hope that this first installment of the symposium, representing, as it does, the opinions held by eminent librarians will elicit an expression of opinion from those who hold different views on the subject.

MELVIL DEWEY,
Director New York State Library, Albany, New York.

The proper conception of the State Library is that it is for *all* citizens of the state. Because of courts, legislature and public offices is the first claim that doubtless such a library is strong in law. Obviously it should be strong also in local history and everything pertaining specially to the state. In the great range of other subjects, medicine would come next because it is a matter of so practical interest to every citizen of the state. Medical books and magazines are many and costly. Very few physicians can afford to buy or can otherwise get access to all they would like to see. Any taxpayer is liable to have in his own family a case where a life might be saved through the facilities of a medical library at the service of his family physician. Therefore I rank medicine next after law among the fields that a State Library should cover for the benefit of the entire community.

Some will object to all this and talk about paternalism and new ideas and probably will maks up wry faces and speak of fads and theories. There never has been

any advance in this world worth regarding that would not be objected to by some one. Those who have done things learned long ago to spend their strength doing them rather than to waste in arguing with persons constitutionally bound to be opposing something. A brake at the end of a train is desirable though hardly as useful as the engine in front. For the past 20 years I have studied closely this question of extending the field of state and other libraries. This study leaves me not the slightest doubt that the next few years are to be largely marked in applying the traveling library idea much more widely than hitherto. We must reach individual homes where the best books are not now available. The express companies have already made liberal concessions, first books for the blind and then for all our traveling libraries and books. They will do still more when they understand how much good can be accomplished in this way. The postoffice can not much longer refuse the reasonable request that the best books from carefully selected libraries owned and carried on by the public shall be passed through the public mails at least as cheaply as the "yellow" journals privately carried on from the most sordid motives and by almost universal consent one of the gravest of intellectual and moral evils. To combat this is the particular province of the public library.

The State Library is the only one that in most cases can possibly do work, which is for the whole state and should therefore be paid for by the state. In the special application to medicine the State Library will usually have to do the work unless there is a great medical library that will undertake it.

The question may be summed up by saying that the supply of books from a central plant is coming just as surely as the supply of electricity, because the needed work is done better and more cheap in that way. Croaking and theorizing will make no difference. The hard sense of the American people will lead them to insist on getting the best results in the cheapest way in spite of any theories. I therefore say that as medical books should be available to every physician in the state and as they can be furnished cheaper and better from a central plant, that the State Library is the proper place for a medical department from which books can be borrowed without charge, except for transportation, by every licensed physician in the state.

A. H. CHASE,
Librarian State Library, Concord, N. H.

The old conception of a State Library was that it should be a law library only, and for the benefit of the legal profession alone. One of the first things that impressed me when I was appointed state librarian of this state was that that theory was not in any sense fair to

the citizens of our state who paid taxes for support of the library, that it should not be used solely for the benefit of any one profession, or any one class of people in the state, that it should be rather, a universal reference library, devoted to all professions and all interests, to the medical and religious professions, the agricultural interests, the scientific interests; the educational interests, and so far as possible cover the whole field of reference work. Of course, this is a very broad field, and the small amount that we have to expend for books in any one year makes it impossible for us to cover it in a complete manner, but we are, so far as possible, paying attention to each subject and trying to make a good foundation for it, so that it may eventually become as valuable as our legal department now is.

In the medical department we now have about 5,000 volumes where we had none six years ago.

All the books in the miscellaneous department of our library, including the medical department, are at the service of every citizen in the state. All that citizen has to do is to go to the public library of his town and make application for the book. That library then sends and obtains the book from us and loans it out, as though it were the book of that library, for two weeks, subject to their rules. When the two weeks are up, the book is returned to us. The only expense attending that transaction is the payment of the express or mail charges both ways, which, as we figure it, amounts to about 28 to 30 cents on the average book.

ANNE BURTON JEFFERS,
Librarian Maryland State Library, Annapolis, Md.

I agree fully with the conclusions of Mr. Chase. A new building is to be erected here, partly for our accommodation, and if sufficient space and facilities are granted us, we will be glad to follow out your suggestion.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD,
Vice-Director Library School, Albany, N.Y.

I am becoming more and more thoroughly convinced that it is the function of the public library to see to it that adquate provision is made somewhere in the city for supplying the entire medical profession of a city with library facilities, both books and periodicals. A community suffers unless physicians are thus adequately equiped. In some cities this is well done by special medical libraries supported by the profession. In any city where that is not done, or where the arrangements are such that the younger and poorer members of the profession can not afford to take advantage of it, the public library should supply the need. I was gratified to find that so able a librarian and medical authority as Dr. Billings holds practically the same opinion.

GEO. EDWARD REED,
Librarian Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.

I am heartily in favor of developing a medical department in connection with State Libraries. In my judgment this department is of the utmost importance. In the Penesylvania State Library in the past not very much attention has been paid to this, but I shall try to make the Medical Department more conspicuous in the future.

C. HENRI LEONARD, M. D.,
President Public Library Commission, Detroit, Mich.

I have been doing what I could towards keeping up and enlarging the Medical Department in our Public Library. I am somewhat handicapped, having a board that does not think that there should bc class libraries formed in public institutions of this sort. They take the ground that they should not favor one science above ananother, that all of the others should come in for equal favors. I argue against this by saying that the medical library helps rich and poor alike. The young, middle-aged, childhood, and the aged are all benefited by having a large medical library at hand for instant consultation by any of our practitioners of medicine. In this way a medical library is vastly different from a law one, where only two or three parties can be directly interested in the outcome of a single case. In a measure my work has been successful; but not to that degree that I deem worthy of so large a city as ours in this department. We have recently secured a gift from Andrew Carnegie of $750,000 for the building of a large central library and five branches, and I hope that when these are completed to see ensconced within its walls a very much larger medical department than we now have.

C. B. GALBREATH,
Librarian Ohio State Library, Columbus, Ohio.

In my last annual report I have advocated departmental libraries for the different professions and have mentioned specifically the medical profession, With a new library building, which we hope to have in the course of a few years, we can satisfactorily carry out the plan set forth in my report. We already have some medical books and are making an effort to collect the literature of your profession that pertains especially to our own state.

HENRY C. BUCHANAN,
Librarian New Jersey State Library, Trenton, N. J.

An attempt was made several years ago to organize a basis for a Medical Library in connection with the State Library, but the physicians, I am told, took little interest in the movement.

It seems to me that before any progress can be made, they must show some interest, particularly as the present appropriation for the purchase of books is comparatively small, and at least two-

thirds of it is required to keep up the law library.

It may be that the New Jersey State Medical Society will become interested after a time, as it is now sending to the State Library (for safe keeping only) the proceedings of the various state medical societies received in exchange.

Of course we already have a collection of medical reference books, and there is no doubt that more attention would be given to that department if there was any demand or interest on the part of those who should take the initiative. Personally, I think there should be a good medical library here, just as there is a fine law library, but the lawyers are, or seem to be, more progressive in the way of making their wants known.

If you can do anything to stir up the New Jersey doctors you will be doing them a service.

L. D. CARVER,
Librarian Maine State Library, Augusta, Maine.

It is the purpose of this library to have every branch of human knowledge represented by the best and most exhaustive works. The original idea that a state library was simply the depository of law books and public documents is slowly but surely passing away. The literary and historical side has engaged our attention for the last ten years. The industrial, sociological and scientific side now comes to the front. We are trying to make a department for all and each of these, realizing that our library must minister to the wants of all the people equally.

REPRINTS—SUGGESTIONS TO MEDICAL WRITERS.

By J. MADISON TAYLOR, M. D., Philadelphia.

Reprints of medical papers should be made to serve better uses than they commonly do.

For one thing, they could easily become of greater value to both writer and recipient had they greater uniformity of size of sheet by which filing could be more comfortably effected.

My specific suggestion is that authors should select a certain number of libraries, local and general, and always send a copy, preferably in duplicate, of every paper or brochure to each so that they may be filed (1) under the head of Author, and (2) under the head of Subject. In this way all the contributions of an author could be found grouped together —a great convenience to the student.

One other hint I have offered to several hospitals but so far as I know not acted upon. A copy of a reprint should be placed on file at the hospital from which clinical material has been obtained. This would be a great convenience to the student searching the notes, who would then find the work which had been done by his predecessor in any line of search. Thus no doubts would obtain as to whether the cases had been already used and how.

Again the notes of hospitals, so far as they are common property of staff or writers, should be marked in some way as clearly as possible by name, or initials of the writer of papers or reference made to the article and thus avoid duplicate use.

Biographical Sketches.
V

MELVIL DEWEY.

The name of Melvil Dewey is familiar to librarians all over the world. Since 1872, when he graduated from Amherst College, he devoted all his best parts to propagating the idea that the library is the corner stone of the best modern education, and to raising the standard of librarians from mere keepers of books to that of leaders and moulders of public opinion in literary matters.

During the fifty years of his life (born at Adams Center, N. Y., December 10, 1851) he accomplished a marvelous amount of work. He is the father of the American Library Association (1876), the Library Journal (1879), the first Library School (1884). His name will go to posterity as "the man with a System." His System of Decimal Classification now adopted by the majority of libraries brought order out of chaos, and the battle of "unsystematic systems" that raged for centuries has come to an end through the superior generalship of a Dewey. He has endeared himself to the medical men of his State and of all other States by the fact that he broke loose from the fetters of tradition that a state library is *eo ipso* only a law library. He was the first to recognize the claim of the guardians of health to a public medical library. The Medical Department of the N. Y. State Library of which Mr. Dewey is director, is the oldest, largest and best of all the other State libraries.

In the Reading Room.

THE PRACTICAL MEDICINE SERIES OF YEAR BOOKS—Under the general editorial charge of Gustavus P. Head, M. D., Volume 1. General Medicine. Edited by Frank Billings, M. S., M. D., Dean of the Faculty of Rush Medical College, Chicago. With the Collaboration of S. C. Stanton, M. D, October, 1901, the Year Book Publishers, 40 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. $1.50, Price of the Series (10 volumes) $7.50.

There are several year books on the market which aim to digest and condense the literature of the preceeding twelve months. Some come once a year, others twice a year, and still another four times a year. Whether all of them are necessary and therefore destined to live long, or only some will survive will be decided in the course of time. We fully believe that this first volume by the great clinician, Dr. Billings, predicts a bright future and augurs a long life for the series.

This volume is one of a series of ten separate year books, each devoted to a special subject, edited by eminent specialists, and published monthly.

COHEN. A SYSTEM OF PPYSIOLOGIC THERAPEUTICS. A Practical Exposition of the Methods, Other than Druggiving, Useful in the Prevention of Disease and in the Treatment of the Sick. Edited by Solomon Solis Cohen, A. M., M. D. In eleven octavo vols.

VOLUME VI., DIETOTHERAPY AND FOOD IN HEALTH. By Nathan S. Davis, Jr.. A. M., M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia, 1901. Price for the Set, Complete, $27.50 net.

In this beautiful volume the general principles of diet and their therapeutic application in various diseases are presented in a wonderfully lucid and attractive manner. We say without reserve that the last word of this important branch of medicine is embodied in this work. We are delighted to note that Dr. Davis made judicious use of the recent valuable publications issued by the various divisions of the Department of Agriculture and the various State Experimental stations. In our review of the first volume of these series we said that the volume on Dietetics ought, by virtue of its paramount importance, to have appeared first. Now that we have read the volume we will add that there are more reasons than one why this volume should have taken precedence. We are thankful, however, that the publishers have issued this volume numbered six, before the fifth volume.

NOTICE.

Henceforth MEDICAL LIBRARIES will be issued Quarterly.

The Standard Reference Books.

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Gould and Pyle's Illustrated Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine and Surgery.

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C. D. SPIVAK, M.D.,

538 Twelfth Street., Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

VOLUME V. JUNE, 1902. No. 2

MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS IN RATE SUPPORTED PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

By DR. G. E. WIRE, Worcester, Mass.

First a word as to my qualifications to those who are not personally acquainted with me.

I am a graduate of Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Ill., class of 1883, and of the New York State library school, class of 1889; 1890 to 1895 I built up the medical department of the Newberry library, Chicago, Ill., numbering, when I left at the close of 1895, some 24,000v., and having a periodical list of over 400 current medical periodicals. I have also served in various public libraries ranging from 5,000 to 100,000v. Without going further into my record I may be presumed to know what I am writing about.

The American Library Association, at its Chautauqua meeting, July, 1898, L. J. 23: C 157-158 and 23: 293-294, passed a resolution indorsing the movement for medical departments in public libraries The resolution is part of an organized movement looking toward the establishment of such departments, and I write this article in opposition to such a movement.

1. **As to the right.**—In a paper read at the Denver conference of the same association, L. J. 20. C 37-39, I was of the opinion that no public library had the right to the money of the people for books benefiting only one class, and I am still of that opinion. Clergymen, lawyers, physicians, if not engineers and high-grade machinists, should provide their libraries, just as some of them do their own tools or instruments. There may be cases where such books may be bought from special funds, but this is a different case entirely.

2. **Expense of maintenance.**—The very least which can be done for the two leading medical branches, allopath and homeopathic (and of course each should be represented), is $50 each for books a year, $50 for American periodicals to be divided between them and $50 for binding. That counts up to $200 a year, and no

5,000 or 10,000v. library can afford to do that. Few larger, 25,000 or 50,000v., libraries are prepared to do this. Expenses of books, periodicals, and binding is not the only item, but also attendance, book cases, cataloging, rooms and care must be figured on. A new book or a new edition retires the old one, and that means $5 a volume generally; $50 will only get 10 such books, hardly one apiece on the leading specialties of medicine. The Newberry library spent $125 a year on current periodicals and continuations, and the physicians were not satisfied. All this was absolutely free to them, but still they were not satisfied. This must be well done if done at all or it is worse than nothing. It will cost from $200 up to $1,000 a year for books, periodicals and binding, to say nothing of the other items as above.

3. **Conflict of advice.**—The public library should foster no one clique, sect, or creed at the public expense, or to the annoyance of the other cliques, parties, sects or creeds. This movement originated in the allopath ranks; nothing has been heard from the homeopathic side at all. And it must be remembered there are others—eclectics, physio-medicals, osteopaths and Christian Scientists to be heard from. The latter are really the most consistent, for they send their literature free to the public libraries.

Where are you going to draw the line? Even among the old schools the librarian cannot rely on the advice of any physician or committee of physicians The best testimony to that is the selection of books supposed to represent medicine in the A. L. A. catalog. When I was superintendent of the medical department of the Newberry library I was supposed to have the advice of a committee of eminent men of both the allopathic and homeopathic schools; but I did not, in my five and one-half years, gain one iota of wisdom from all the 2,000 physicians of Chicago relative to the selection of books or periodicals, to say nothing of the technical side of the word. This committee never gave me a single title of a book to purchase; all they did was to carve, cut, or slice into pieces my lists, which at one time had to be submitted to them for approval.

Physicians have no idea of a well-rounded selection of books, and I had to work the hardest way to keep a line of books up in each section of the library. One man of world's renown, to whom my periodical lists were submitted, wanted to cut out almost everything outside his own profession, which was surgery.

If these be the facts in my case, where is the public librarian to go for advice? I have one time or another visited the medical departments of public libraries in several of our larger cities, and have yet to see a rational lot of books or periodicals under such a

management. I have yet to see a medical department of a public library gathered under the advice of local physicians which is not a hodge-podge of ill-assorted books.

In one library having a medical department I found the best and latest books were subscription books. In other words, the excellence of the department was not due to the advice of physicians, but to the importunities of book agents.

In another public library but a few miles away I found the librarian had been buying on the recommendation of the local allopathic medical society, and a most motley array of books was the result, not even the latest or best books had been bought, and although he had spent some $200 he had but little to show for his library—not a single new book apiece in each of the new departments of anatomy, physiology, materia medica, therapeutics, pharmacy, medical chemistry, practice of medicine, practice of surgery, dentistry, ophthalmology and otology, obstetrics, genecology, pediatrics, skin, medical jurisprudence, or veterinary medicine. And this librarian is one of the best in the country, and bought just what the physicians asked for, relying entirely on their judgment. What show is there for a younger or less experienced librarian to have a good medical department, or to spend wisely the public money on these specialties.

4. Difficulty of administration.—To be of any lasting value, with an annual expenditure, the books must be cataloged and classified, must be in charge of an attendant, and preferably in a spare room. Now, it requires years of preparatory study in order to classify, catalog and administer a medical library as it should be done. Law, engineering, theology, can be picked up in a few months or a year, but it takes almost as many years of library work as it does years of medical training to intelligently organize medical books. Not one of the various branches alluded to on another page can be ignored in cataloging and classification. And the person must know of himself, not be compelled to go to a dictionary to study out each word successively; but must of his own knowledge, previously acquired, be acquainted with the facts in the case if he does not wish to make serious blunders. To my certain knowledge there is not one in a dozen of the largest public libraries in the United States competent to catalog and classify a medical library of even a thousand volumes. I have lately had an experience with the most celebrated cataloger and classifier in the United States, one whose name is a household world in every library, and he says he does not know medicine. I have had to explain to him several times that 50 years ago a book on cholera morbus was really what we now know and fear as Asiatic cholera. I have

had to explain to one of my assistants, a physician himself, that spotted fever meant epidemic cerebo-spinal meningitis, and the books should not go in fevers but in epidemics. If this be the case with professional librarians, what hope is there for the unlearned librarian and cataloger?

And it is still worse in the line of reference work. It needs the entire time of a man, and few libraries can afford that; and if the time is not given to it the department is practically worthless. I know several such departments which are a burden to the library in many ways. There is a certain class of readers who frequent these medical sections for the unclean purpose of reading books on certain subjects, or of looking at the plates. This crowd followed the medical books from the Chicago public library to the Newberry library. Needless to say they were refused the books, and we gradually got rid of them in that way; but in a tax supported institution they demand, as they did in the Chicago public library, to see certain books, and if refused are liable to make trouble. All sorts of lies were told and all sorts of dodges resorted to, and we had to keep something like 200v. in an inferno under lock and key. This is one of the most disagreeable features of the whole thing, and one which the physicians who ardently advocate the medical department know nothing of. This trouble exists in the very library where the movement started, as I found by suitable inquiries made on the spot in 1895.

In conclusion, why is this demand on the part of the physicians? Why do they not have their own libraries, supported by themselves, as do the lawyers in every considerable city? One would naturally suppose they would much prefer to do so. The whole movement grows out of the ambition of a comparatively few men to make the people pay for books by which they may enrich themselves. If the physicians would make common cause, as do the lawyers, and form an association, they would have no trouble in possessing their own libraries. You do not find the lawyers clamoring for law departments in public libraries, and why should the physicians be so favored at the public expense? The public can make little or no legitimate use of a medical department. The whole scheme is wrong and should not have secured the indorsement of the American Library Association.— *Public Libraries, May 1901, p. 267.*

Medical Libraries.

I am heartly in sympathy with Dr. Wire's article in your number for May. The criteria for books of medicine and law in a public library are their relation to hygiene and sociology. I know enough of both subjects to be well aware that it would require an expenditure of twice the entire amount at my disposal for general literature and periodicals to support properly a library of either medicine or law.

The Howard Memorial library was presented with a medical library. It selected the hygiene and deposited the rest with the Parish medical library. It has all the law that has passed into the history of the state, but does not keep the current tools of the lawyer's profession. I trust that the subject will receive attention at the forthcoming meeting of the A. L. A.

WILLIAM BEER.

New Orleans.

BOSTON MEDICAL
JAN 2 1903
LIBRARY.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

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C. D. SPIVAK, M.D.,

533 Twelfth Street., Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

VOLUME V. SEPTEMBER, 1902. No. 3

MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

By JOHN COTTON DANA.

Dr. Wire* writes about library things in the right way, plainly, freely and with sense. I disagree with him, in part, as to medical departments in public libraries. If we may rightly insist that the doctors get up their own library and not ask the public library for favors, we may rightly say the same to the barbers and cooks and dressmakers and gardners and plumbers and mechanics and artisans generally, and certainly to the ministers. Most librarians can select a few medical books as judiciously as they can in other departments. When Dr. Wire criticises the medical departments of the libraries he has inspected he forgets the helter-skellter choice displayed in other departments of the same libraries. We have to buy ephemeral, elementary, inaccurate, silly books in all departments, from fiction up and down. At least we do buy them, judging by our catalogs.

The fear that the prurient-minded youth will use the medical books in a public library to his undoing, is born of the absurd notion that if the boys don't half-learn things there they will, of course, get them straight elsewhere. As a matter of fact the true story, half understood though it be, of the medical book is a decided advance on the street-corner stories which every boy gets his fill of anyway.

Besides, I helped start a medical department in a public library which grew into a good thing, was a credit to the town, helpful to the profession and promoted the library's general welfare.—*Public Libraries, July, 1901, p. 402.*

*See MEDICAL LIBRARIES last issue, front page.

TECHNICAL BOOKS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

By E. P. VAN DUZEE, Librarian Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

An article by Dr. Wire in a recent number of *Public Libraries* on Medical Departments in Rate-Supported Public Libraries, makes me feel that a protest should be made, if for no other reason than to show that there is another side to the question. I cannot agree with Dr. Wire at all when he says that no public library has a right to spend the money of the people for books benefiting only one class. If we cut off the purchase of all technical matter, which this virtually would be doing, we have little left for the foundation, or superstructure for that matter, of our large public libraries, but fiction and the more popular books of travel, history, etc.

As librarian of a strictly reference library I naturally look at this matter from a slightly different standpoint than I would were I connected with a more popular circulating library. But personally I am a strong believer in public reference libraries collection of books designed primarily for the student, and it seems to me it is just as much the duty of a municipality to supply material for study as for recreation. In every large community there are numbers who have the desire, and take the time, to go deeply into the study of some branch of the useful or fine arts, sciences, or belles letters but find it impossible to purchase the technical books they need in their researches. Some of the best work is done by just such persons, and to refuse to purchase th books they need, because they are technical and not of interest to the general public, would be doing a grievous wrong to a most valuable class of our citizens. Where there is a suitable reference library in a town it certainly is directly in its field of usefulness to supply for such students the larger technical works, sets of periodicals, and the serial publications of the various learned societies, all of which are expensive, and on this account are rarely within the means of those who most need them. It is simply begging the whole question to claim that because used rarely and by few, they should not be purchased with public money. The test of the value of a reference library to the community has not necessarily direct connection with the number of its readers. I mean by this that the nearer a reference library approximates in the character of the books purchased to the popular circulating, the larger will be the number of its readers, and the smaller its real usefulness in any community that has a well-managed circulating library.

The public circulating library is now a necessary part of the educational work of every town and

municipality, but in the larger cities, at least, there should be a properly equipped students' library. If this is done by private munificence, as in the case of the magnificent institutions in Chicago, Baltimore and other cities, all the better for the citizens. The generosity of the founders has relieved them of heavy financial obligations they could not otherwise escape.

But where there are no such institutions a reference library should be established by public money, as a separate institution in the large cities, or as a department of the publc circulating library in the smaller towns.

The establishment of a medical department with public funds is no more an improper use of such funds than would be the establishment of an electrical, architectual, or any other technical department and no less. Its propriety must be decided by the character of the c mmunity in which the li brary is located. We have a good medical department in the Grosvenor library, its existence is justified, I believe, by the fact that in the character of its medical profession Buffalo stands well to the front among the cities of the country.

The cost of maintaining a medical department is most certainly no greater than the maintaining of any other purely technical department, and, judging by our experience at the Grosvenor library, I believe the same expenditure of funds will go further there, because, if the interest of the physicians is secured, they will make large and valuable donations of material, leaving the funds of the library free to be used where they will do the most good in the purchase of the latest monographic works and treatises.

I am in full sympathy with what Dr. Wire says in regard to the conflict of advice. The librarian is almost always the best judge as to the value of a certain book to the institution under his charge. He very often should, and must, consult with some specialist in regard to the character of the book in question, but having received that information he is certainly in position to know best its value to the library. I do not admit that it requires any more ability or preparation properly to administer the medical department than to administer a special collection of any other branch of the sciences or technology. Medicine is one of the many branches of technical, scientific knowledge that falls directly within the field of work of the reference library, the proportionate value of which will depend very largely upon the character of the community in which the library is located.

My contention is, that the reference library, and incidentally, the medical departments, forms a perfectly legitimate, and important part of the library facilities in any of the large cities, and as such is entitled to its proportion of the

public funds raised for educational purposes. I think no one can deny that a circulating library, devoted entirely to popular fiction, and similar literature, would have no more claim upon the public money for its support than would free theaters and opera houses. It is only as the library subordinates the amusement features to the educational that it justifies its claim upon the public funds.

In the Reading Room.

GENERAL AND LOCAL ANESTHESIA. By Aime Paul Heineck, M. D. 2d edition, revised and enlarged. Chicago, G. P. Engelhard & Co., 1901.

This is a useful manual, and we are sure surgeons and anesthetizers will benefit by its perusal. A glance at the headings will suffice to show the ground covered by the author: Accidents of Anesthesia, Alcoholism, Diagnostic and Therapheutic uses of anesthesia; Ether, Chloroform, Beta Eucain, Cocain, Ethyl Chloride, Schleich's Method, Brucine, Guaiacol, etc., etc.

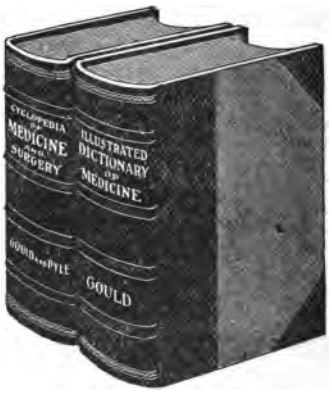
ANIMAL CASTRATION By A. Liautard, Professor of Anatomy, Operative Surgery and Sanitary Medicine to the American Veterinary College, N. Y. 53 plates, 9th edition, revised and enlarged. New York. William R. Jenkins, 851-853 Sixth Avenue, 1902.

Every physician ought to know something about diseases of animals. This subject has been agitated for the last few years, and we are glad to notice that chairs in comparative pathology are being established in France, Germany and Russia. If any physician wishes to ascertain whether the occasional perusal of a veterinary work will be of interest or value to him, he should begin with this little book on Castration. The description of the effects (p. 5 et seq.) anatomic, psychic etc.—produced by castration is well worth reading, pondering and remembering. We are interested in the statement (p. 9) that in winter and summer a tendency appears on wounds to take on gangrenous or cepticemic complications The castration of fowls in whom the testicles are situated in the abdominal cavity is very interesting and instructive.

The Standard Reference Books.

Gould's Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine, Biology and Allied Sciences.

Gould and Pyle's Illustrated Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine and Surgery.



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VOLUME V. DECEMBER, 1902. No. 4

THE BULLETIN OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES hails with delight the advent of another publication devoted to the interest of medical libraries, and extends fraternal greetings to the *Bulletin of the Association of Medical Librarians*. The four numbers that have so far appeared reflect great credit upon the activity of the Association and the zeal of its editors. The Association of Medical Librarians whose object is the "fostering of medical libraries and the maintenance of an exchange of medical literature among its members," which was organized in 1898, in Philadelphia, with a membership of but a dozen libraries, counts at present seventy-one members, thirty-nine libraries in the United States, two in Canada, and one in England, and thirty-affiliated individual members. A splendid showing, indeed! The official* organ of the association, the *Bulletin*, will greatly add to the growth and strength of the organization. The editorial staff is composed of a brilliant coterie of accomplished librarians —Miss M. C. Noyes, librarian of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, Baltimore, and Mr. John S. Brownne, librarian of the New York Academy of Medicine, and that versatile and experienced editor, Dr. Henry M. Hurd, of Baltimore. These names are a guaranty that the *Bulletin* will never be classed as an ephemeral literary output. The contributions that have already appeared are of the highest order. Dr. William Osler contributed two articles, "A Visit to the Hunterian Library at Glasgow," and "Some Aspects of American Medical Bibliography;" Dr. E. F. Cordell described "The Library of a Colonial Physician (Dr. Upton Scott)"; Grace Whitney Myers jotted down a few excellent "Notes on the Bulletin Work of One Library"; John S. Brownne made some "Pratical Hints on Book-

*MEDICAL LIBRARIES takes pride in the fact that it had served in the capacity of official organ of the Association of Medical Librarians up to 1901.

binding for Medical Libraries," and Charles Perry Fisher gave a fine historical sketch of the "Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia." The last number contains also two articles of interest to all medical librarians—the classification and arrangement of books in the libraries of the Surgeon General's office, Washington, and the College of Physicians, Philadelphia.

To him in whose brains the organization of this association has been first conceived, and to whose warm heart and willing hands the birth, growth and present vigorous health of the association is chiefly due, to Dr. George M. Gould, MEDICAL LIBRARIES sends heartiest congratulations.

Officers of the Association of Medical Librarians.

President, Wm. Osler, M. D.; vice-president, Robert Fletcher, M. D.; secretary, Miss M. R. Charlton; treasurer, George D. Hersey, M. D.; executive committee, Geo. M. Gould, M. D., C. Perry Fisher, John S. Brownne; finance committee, Matthew D. Mann, M. D., Wm. Osler, M. D., Albert Van der Veer, James R. Chadwick, Miss M. R. Charlton; manager of exchange, Miss M. C. Noyes.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

By C D. SPIVAK, M. D., Denver, Colo.

In the world of industry we witness a tendency toward co-operation, unification and centralization. The one line store passes out of existance and its place is taken by the department store. The same tendency is prevailing in the educational world. The medical school proper is slowly diappearing and in its stead comes the medical department of the university. The libraries in large cities like New York, Chicago, Boston and elsewhere are becoming in one way or another merely departments of one great library system. The state libraries of several states have discarded the idea that their books are intended only for the delectation of the state solons—a law library pure and simple. These progressive libraries collect, preserve and make available for the citizens of the state books on agriculture in its various subdivisions, mining, engineering, natural philosophy, etc. Medical departments in public libraries were but few until 1898[1] when there were only 43 medical departments in the United States, including departments in university libraries that are not supported by the state. Since 1898, however, the movement of medical departments spread rapidly, thanks to the passage of the resolutions by two powerful organizations favoring such departments, namely, the American Medical Association and

1. Spivak: Medical Libraries in the United States; Phila. Med. Jour., 1898, vol. ii, p 851.

American Library Association.

At the meeting of the American Medical Association, held at Denver, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED: That the American Medical Association unanimously approve of any ethical and legitimate methods of encouraging the organization, perfection and support of public medical libraries in all cities, towns and villages of the United States, and urgently urges upon the members of the Association to aid in the formation and organization of such libraries.

This resolution stands unique in the annals of medical history. For the first time has the subject of medical libraries been brought up for discussion before such an august body.

One month after the Denver meeting of the Association, the men who hold the keys to all the libraries of the United States met at Lakewook, N. Y., and passed the following resolution:[2]

Whereas, the public library should be the means of stimulating all neighborhood, intellectual and scientific progress, and of representing the combined helpful forces ethical mental and sanitary, furthering the wellbeing of the entire community, it is therefore

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of the American Library Association it is both possible and advisable in the interests of the library, the profession and the community that public libraries should have medical departments and that physicians and medical societies be cordially invited to co-operate with the librarians and trustees of public libraries in establishing and maintaining such medical departments.

Three years have passed since these two resolutions were adopted and now a voice is raised in protest against "spending the money of the people for books benefiting only one class."[3] The author, Dr. G. E. Wire, introduces himself to the readers as a graduate in medicine and also of a library school, and therefore is presumed to know whereof he writes. He is not satisfied with theoretic considerations alone, but he hurls an accusation against the physicians in stigmatizing the movement for establishing medical departments in public libraries as having grown out of the "ambition of comparatively few men to make the people pay for books by which they may enrich themselves." He is especially bitter against the 2000 physicians of Chicago, from whom, in his five years of work in the Newberry Library, he could not "gain one iota of wisdom relative to selection of books or periodicals." What personal grudge Dr. Wire has against the physicians in general and the Chicago profession in particular I know not, but it sounds incredible that 2000 men who constantly read medical books and periodicals could not impart to Dr. Wire one iota of Wisdom concerning the things they are most familiar with. Is not there, perchance, something wrong with the recep-

2. Library Journal, vol. xxiii, p. 293.

3. Medical Departments in Rate Supported Libraries, *Public Libraries*, May 1901, p. 267

tive faculties of Dr. Weir? But admitting, for the sake of argument, that the physicians could not help Dr. Weir in selecting books, this argument does in no way militate against medical departments in public libraries. It is not the duty of the physicians to select books; it is the business of the librarian. Dr. Weir says, however, when he left the Newberry Library, the library contained 25,000 volumes, and 400 current medical periodicals were received. Dr. Wire, then, has evidently done his duty, whether with or without the aid of physisicians. Since he left (1895), the library doubled the number of its volumes, and is now considered one of the best medical libraries in the United States. We know, also, that in the medical libraries of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Denver, etc., the books are selected by committees composed entirley of physicians, and Dr. Wire knows that these libraries will stand comparison with any special library in the world.

The only argument of sociologic import which Dr. Wire brings forward is that a public library should spend the money of the people for books benefiting the "public" at large and not a particular class of readers. Now the question is, who is the "public"? What does the public read? If we should take as a criterion the nature of the majority of the books read in the public libraries, then 95 per cent of the reading of the "public" consists of novels, the bane of every librarian of the land. Yet there is no library whose stock consists of 95 per cent of novels. Ought the public libraries exclude books on agriculture because this would be catering to farmers, books on chemistry because they supply the wants of chemists? Are not the few, the 5 per cent readers of "solid literature," who read books on psychology, biolgy, bacteriology, pathology, sanitatation, physiologic chemistry, etc., the real "public," for whose sake books are written, published and preserved. Without these few, readers, the public libraries might as well shut up shop or limit their activity to dispensing cheap novels. We have quite a different conception of the function of a public library, namely, that it should be the repository of the world's literature, in the widest sense of the word, and that it should endeavor to supply the varied wants of all its patrons.

After Dr. Wire has exhausted all his arguments, he says in conclusion: "Why do they (physicians) not have their own libraries, supported by themselves as do the lawyers in every considerable city? You do not find lawyers clamoring for law departments in public libraries, and why should the physicians be so favored at the public expense?" Dr. Wire who is a frequent contributor to library literature, and is at present a law librarian, ought to know some-

thing about the law libraries in the United States. It seems, however, that even lawyers could not add to his wisdom. Now, let us be reasonable and look into the statistics of the sucject. According to the statistics of libraries in the United States, published in 1897 by the U. S. Buerau of Education,[4] there are about 100 libraries each devoted exclusively to medicine and law. Out of the medical libraries only about ten are medical departments supported by the state or government, whereas every state or territorial library is *eo ipso* a law library and therefore the number of supported law libraries amount to more than sixty. That is the reason lawyers do not clamor for law departmehts. The lawyers have all they want without asking for it.

We are sure the librarians and physicians of the United States, who have inaugurated the movement for establishing medical departments in public libraries, will continue their good work, and we hope a time will come that whenever the people's money is spent for books, a part of this will go for the purchase of books of that branch of the useful arts which deals with the questions of how to cure, prevent and eventually exterminate disease.

4. Statistics of Libraries and Library Legislation in the United States. Washington, 1897.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES BIBLIOGRAPHY.

I.

By GRACE W. MYERS.

NEW YORK MEDICAL RECORD, VOL. 4, OCT. 15, 1869, P. 384.

Library of the American Medical Association.— Containing resolution of the American Medical Association to establish, at Washington, D. C., a Library, or Repository, of American Medical Works. Offer of the Librarian of Congress to receive such a collection as a special deposit, and to care for it in the government building. Appeal made for contributions.

NEW YORK MEDICAL RECORD, VOL. 6, MAY 15, 1871, P. 136.

Elliot Library of the Medical Library and Journal Association of New York.—Named for the late Dr. George T. Elliot, President of the Medical Society of the County of New York, who died in the early part of 1871. Article contains account of subscriptions raised for the establishment of the Library.

NEW YORK MEDICAL RECORD, VOL. 7, MAY 15, 1872, P. 202.

National Medical Library.— Contains proposition and urges necessity for such an institution; to be under the care of the library of the Surgeon-General's Office at Washington D. C.

NEW YORK MEDICAL RECORD, VOL. 7, JULY 1, 1872, P. 237.

Libraries in New York City. —Gives number of volumes contained in the various libraries.

THE LUZERNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.

Dr. Lewis H. Taylor kindly sent in the following notes:

The Luzerne County,(Pa.)Medical Library started in November, 1897, upon the removal of the society into new and enlarged quarters. The library at that time cosisted of about 400 old books that had been donated from the library of Dr. Edward Mayer deceased. Upon removal of the society to its new rooms in the Anthracite Building an effort was at once made by the library committee to secure by donation and loan from its own members and elsewhere, accessions to the library.

The result was very gratifying and a large number of valuable sets of periodicals were received. In addition to gifts and permanent loans from its own members the society has been fortunate in securing valuable accessions from many sources, espacially from the New York Academy of Medicine, the Association of Medical Librarians and Rhode Island Medical Society.

It has also received many donations from individuals. The library now has 2850 volumes, exclusive of pamphtets and unbound periodicals.

BOBBS MEMORIAL LIBRARY, INDIANAPOLIS.

Dr. A. W. Brayton, Chairman Library Committee sends the following information:

The Bobb's Memorial Libary of the Indiana Medical College was designed and intended for the use of medical students. It now contains about one thousand dollars worth of books (all recent medical publications) which have been particularly selected to aid and assist the student body.

From time to time the faculty of the institution will certainly appropriate more monies so that in time this feature of our institution will grow in power and usefullness.

A MEDICAL LIBRARY IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Rochester Academy of Medicine has opened a medical library in conjunction wilh the Reynolds Public Library. Thanks to the efforts of Dr. John O. Roe, president of the academy and his associates, the library contains already 3500 volumes. The physicians of Rochester hope to own a home of their own in the near future where the library will be housed.

In the Reading Room.

THE MEDICAL BOOK NEWS.

The well known publishing house of P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia, has launched a new enterprise, the publication of a bi-monthly periodical devoted to the literature of medicine and allied sciences, containing lists of new books, reviews taken from prominent periodicals, criticism, etc. The two numbers that have made their appearance (Vol. 1, Nos. 1 and 2, July and September, 1902) fulfill admirably their mission of furnishing "information of use to medical men in selecting and purchasing books on medicine and allied science." Besides reviews of thirty books and numerous items of medico-literary interest, lists of all recent

and forthcoming publications, both American and English are appended. We admire the frank statement made ie the first issue that *Medical Book News* "as a periodical, is largely by necessity in the class of advertisements." Such a mode of advertisements, however, not only does not offend good taste but on the contrary is positively useful. We predict for the *Medical Book News* a bright and useful career.

GESCHICHTE DER MEDICIN UND DER KRANKHEITEN. Bearbeitet von Prof. Dr. J. Pagel in Berlin. Sonder-Abdruk aus Virchow's Jahresbericht der Gesammten Medicin. 1901, Band 1.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of an autograph-copy of the above reprint. This pamphlet of fifty pages contains a bibliography of the history of medicince and diseases for the year 1901 by Dr. J. Pagel, Professor of History of Medicine in the University of Berlin. It is classified as follows:

I. Generalia, Bio-bibliography, Periodicals, Dictionaries and Encyclopedias. II. History of Medical Men and Medical Ethics. III. History of Medical Education in Universities, Medical Schools and Institutes, Hospitals. Societies and Periodicals. IV. History of the Civilized Peoples of the Orient. Medicine of Savages and Prehistoric Art of Healing. Hebrew (postexilic) medicine. V. Classical Medicine. VI. Medicine of the Middle Ages. VII. Modern Medicine. VIII. Mathematics, Natural History, Biology, General Pathology including methods of physical examination. IX. Therapeutic, Dietetics, Pharmacology, Toxicology, Hydrotherapy, Balneology, Nursing. X. Hygiene, Sanitation, State Medicine, Military Hygiene, Veterinary Medicine. XIa. Surgery, Orthopedics, Obstetrics and Care of the New-Born. XI b. Eye, Ear, Throat, Nose and Dentistry. XII. Epidemics, Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases. XII. Skin and Venereal Diseases. XIV. Psychiatry and Nervous Diseases. XV. Mythological and Folk Medicine, Medical Mysticism, Curiosa, Varia, Women Physicians, Medicine in History, Literature and Art. XVI. Biographical, Necrology. XVII. Obituary Notices;

The Activity of American writers in the above fields of research is well represented by such writers as Cutler (Elbridge), Cahall, Dulles, Davis (N. S.), Flint, Friedenwald (Harry), Finlay, (C.), Fisher (Henry M.), Kelley, Mumford, Osler, Packard, Rhodes, Thomas (T. G.), Tinker and others.

Of course we would not expect to find a complete record of all the articles of an historical nature that appeared in all the American medical periodicals. We miss for instance, Mitchell's Medicine in 1800, (Alien. & Neurol. April), Amberg's Present Status of Physicians in the United States, (Bull. Am. Acad. Med. Aug.) Ball's Early American Medicine (St. Louis, *M. & S. J.* January); History of Medicine in Colorado, (Colorado Medical Journal), and a few others. But such omissions are certainly not due to the carelessness or oversight of the editor. It denotes simply the fact that the editor has access to but a few of the American medical periodicals.

We take pardonable pride in quoting what Prof. Pagel has to say concerning MEDICAL LIBRARIES: "Enthaelt zahlreiche Artikel zur med. Bibliothekstechnik, auf die wir hier nur summarisch hinweisen mussen, ohne die im einzelen aufzaehlen zu koennen. Die Zeitschrift ist von hohem interesse und kennzeichnet die grandiositaet der Amerikanischen Verhaeltnisse auch auf diesem. Gebiete."

A SYSTEM OF PHYSIOLOGIC THERAPEUTICS: A Practical Exposition of the Methods, other than drug-giving, useful in the prevention of diseases and in the treatment of the sick. Edited by Solomon Solis Cohen, A. M., M. D. Volume IX, Hydrotherapy, Thermotherapy, Heliotherapy and Phototherapy. By Dr. Wilhelm Winternitz Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Vienna. Assisted by Dr. Alois Strasser, Dr. B. Ruxbaum, and Balneology and Crounotherapy by Dr. Heinrich Kisch.

The editor of this system has conferred a favor upon the American profession in the happy choice of writers for the preceding volumes, the respective subjects of which have all been treated by eminent men. But "Winternitz on Hydrotherapy" means to have *the* best man for the task. In his lectures "Die Hydrotherapie auf Physiologischer und Klinischer Grundlage" published in 1876, Winternitz laid the cornerstone of modern scientific hydrotheraphy, and it is therefore the father of this branch of therapeutics who opens the portals of the book by "fundamentals." Part first on Physidogic basis of Hydrotheraphy is all meat. Every sentence represents

numerous experiments and years of experience. There are only 55 pages of "Fundamentals" but they represent 55 condensed volumes of 500 pages each. The second part by Strasser is devoted to the technic. The third part by Buxbaum treats of special hydrotherapy. His explanation of anemia in enteroptois (p. 146) as bleeding into one's own vessels is novel and ingenious. The application of cold to the vertebral column in preference to precordiam in exophthalmic goiter (p 161) seems to be reasonable and should be tried. The effect of sunlight-heliotherapy, electrotherapy and thermotherapy are considered in a lucid manner by J. H. Kellogg. The contraindications to the sun bath in tuberculosis with decided febrile activity (p.221) is a wise advice and should be heeded. Saline irrigations and infusions by Harvey Cushing, Balneology and Crounotherapy by Prof Kisch with notes for America by Guy Hinsdale and the Classification of Mineral Watars by A. C. Peale are all valuable The "Appendix" by the editor is like the last touches given by the architect to a new edifice before it is handed over to the owner. Here a roughness is smoothed over there something was omitted or misplaced Besides, Cohen must have all the latest improvements up to and including those of Dec. 31, 1901. The "Index" is exemplary. One cannot pass in silence the excellence of the englishing of the three first articles done by Eshner.

THE PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST. (Lindsay & Blakiston's) for 1903. 52d year, Philadelphia. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut St. $1.00

We notice two valuable additions in this edition: 1. Incompatibility-Chemic. Pharmaceutic and Therapeutic,and 2 Immediate Treatment of Poisoning. These two pages are as good as life-boats, and should be in the pocket of every physician in the land.

OPHTHALMIC LENSES. By Charles F. Prentice, M. E. Published by the Keystone, the Organ of the Jewelry and Optical Trades, 19th and Brown Sts., Philadelphia. 1901.

The aim of the book is "to guide the novice upon a path by which he may easily acquire a knowledge of lenticular refraction without recourse to mathematics." We are glad to say that the book represents a real contribution to optics. It does not cater to the graduates of correspondence schools in optics, to whom even the first page would look like hieroglyphics. The author's typoscope is certainly an ingenious invention, and there are several articles of high scientific order in the book.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS After January 1, 1903, MEDICAL LIBRARIES will be issued from 1421 Court Place, Denver, Colo.

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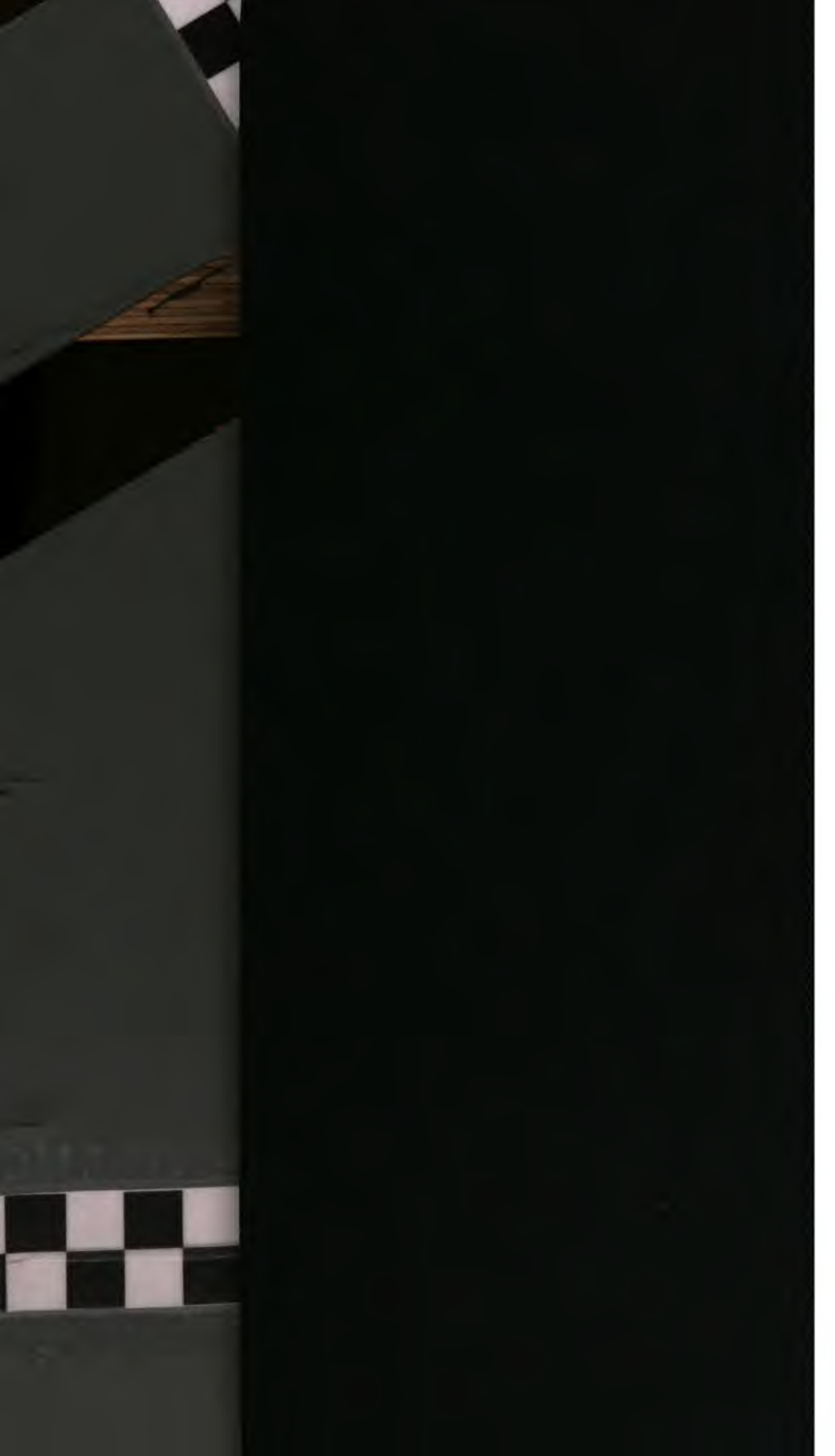

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